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E'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS: Temp. 21-19 (70-64). Tomorrow change. Saturday's temp. 21-19 (70-66). LONDON: Temp. 21-16 (70-61). Tomorrow similar. Yes temp. 20-16 (68-61). CHANNEL: ROME: Sunny. Temp. 23-13 (73-55). NICE: Sunny. Temp. 26-21 (79-70). Yes. temp. 22-21 (72-70).
TERNATIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE.

INTERNATIONAL

Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Austria 10 S. | Lebanon £L 75
Belgium 15 B.Fr. | Luxembourg 15 L.Fr.
Denmark 3 D.Kr. | Morocco 2 Dir.
Eire 11 P. | Netherlands 1.25 Fl.
Finland 2 F.M. | Nigeria 45 K.
France 2 F. | Norway 2.25 N.Kr.
Germany 1.20 D.M. | Portugal 10 Esc.
Great Britain 10 P. | Spain 25 Ptas.
Greece 15 Drs. | Sweden 2.25 S.Kr.
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Iran 30 Rials | Turkey T.£7
Italy 250 Lire | U.S. Military (Eur.) $0.35
Israel I.£ 1.70 | Yugoslavia 7.50 D.

28,485 * * PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1974 Established 1887

urkish Forces Resume Cyprus Advances

reece Pulls Troops Out of NATO as Geneva Talks Fail

S. Threatens Cut Aid If Allies War

rd and Kissinger k Talks' Renewal

By Fred Farris

HINGTON, Aug. 14 (IHT). oring Turkey's renewed of- s on Cyprus, the U.S. gov- nt warned today that Amer- nilitary supplies to Greece urkey will be cut off if the ATO allies go to war.

ident Ford, facing his first foreign-policy crisis, was to be keeping in "close and giving "urgent prior- developments.

etary of State Henry Kis- was pressing diplomatic ts in an effort to end the g and reopen negotiations. the Pentagon so far was g it cool, with one official that a "wait-and-see at- now seemed appropriate reece's declared withdrawal NATO's military sphere.

ense Department officials hat the U.S. Sixth Fleet in editerranean was not put on cial alert, but a spokesman d to say whether it had ed new sailing orders.

e Department spokesman t McCloskey, former ambas- to Cyprus, said that Mr. ger and other high offi- were not now completely uded that Greece had indeed its forces out of NATO, as nced in Athens. Such a t could imperil U.S.-manned bases.

United States, which had an important diplomatic helping to stop the Cyprus g last month, again was g efforts to halt the g, Mr. McCloskey said.

Call to Wilson

ident Ford urged British Minister Harold Wilson, in phone call today, to use all nce possible to restore the fire. Mr. Ford talked by late last night with 's Foreign Secretary James han, who has been the ntermediary in the Geneva between Greece and Tur-

ain, with Turkey and , as one of the guarantors prus's independence under treaty.

McCloskey, expressing U.S. piness over Turkey's re- ion of fighting, said Wash- had hoped that the Cy- matter could be resolved h negotiations "without a to violence."

that end, this government yed an active role in the ations and Secretary Kis- remained in direct com- ation throughout yesterday st evening with the par- an effort to keep the ne- ons intact," he went on.

we said yeserday in anti- n of a possible renewal of ghting, we consider a resort itary action unjustified.

deplore the Turkish resort e."

said that the United States gly supports" the latest solution calling for an im- te cease-fire, and remains

inued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Associated Press.

Smoke rising from area hit by Turkish rockets in yesterday's air attacks on Nicosia.

'New Peace Operation'

Ecevit Sees Goal Achieved Soon

ANKARA, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Premier Bulent Ecevit said today that army commanders have assured him that Turkey's renewed offensive on Cyprus "will be completed in a very short time." He said he did not think that the attacks would cause a Turkish-Greek war.

"The general staff has assured me that the operation will be completed in a very short time," Mr. Ecevit told newsmen.

He said that the Turkish thrust was continuing successfully.

Asked about Greece's decision to take its military forces out of NATO, Mr. Ecevit said: "That's their affair. We have no intention of departing the alliance."

Turkey said that it launched its "new peace operation" on Cyprus, 25 days after its invasion of the island, because Greece had dragged its feet at the Geneva peace conference before the parley collapsed.

Two Communiqués

The Turkish general staff's first communiqué today on the new offensive said that its forces "pushed through areas mined by the Greeks and captured Timbu hamlet, the Meric area to the east and encircled Nicosia airport."

The general staff said later that Turkish planes raided Cyprus and returned to their bases. "All our planes returned safely," the communiqué said. "The Turkish Air Force had no loss."

Mr. Ecevit said: "I do not even want to think that Turkey's second military operation in Cyprus will cause a Turkish-Greek war."

"There is no evidence at present to show that Greece is preparing for a counter-operation," he said. "From the start of events, and during the Cyprus operation, we have tried to establish a durable and concrete Turkish-Greek friendship. I do not even want to think that a war may break out with our neighbor, ally and—hopefully—friend, Greece."

'Forced to Act'

A Turkish government communiqué said:

"After the failure of the Geneva peace conference, the Turkish government was forced to act unilaterally.

"Greece, from the beginning of the second phase of the Geneva conference, which started Aug. 8, made it clear that it desired the talks to be dragged on and never once did it approach a serious and formal session. The blame rests solely upon Greece.

"Put the new peace operation which started this morning is designed to realize the lawful rights of the Turkish Cypriot community and to stop the horrors committed against them by the Greeks and the Greek Cypriot community, and is not against Greece or any other nation."

Mr. Ecevit said at a news conference that "the objective of this operation is to bring peace, freedom and security to Cyprus.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

Terse Report Issued

Russian Reaction Is Cautious To Greek Pullout of NATO

From Wire Dispatches

MOSCOW, Aug. 14.—The Soviet Union reacted cautiously to the news today that Greece was pulling its armed forces out of NATO, issuing a terse seven-line report from Athens.

But the speed of the reaction —little more than an hour after the official announcement—indicated intense Soviet interest in the developing conflict between the former NATO allies, observers said.

Since the Cyprus coup which ousted President Makarios last month, the Soviet Union has been seen as tacitly siding with Turkey over its initial efforts to counter Greek influence on the island.

But observers here have seen muted Soviet reporting of the crisis since Turkey's July 20 invasion as reflecting the Kremlin's concern over Ankara's long-term intentions for the strategic eastern Mediterranean island.

France today "formally disapproved" the Turkish attack in Cyprus and called for renewal of negotiations with Greece over the future of the island.

A statement issued by the presidential palace said that France fully understood the motives that led Greece to withdraw from the military side of NATO. France did the same thing in 1966.

Earlier in Paris, the nine European Common Market countries appealed to Greece and Turkey to avoid conflict and pursue negotiations on settling the Cyprus crisis.

The appeal, made after an emergency meeting late last night of Common Market ambassadors, warned the Greek and Turkish governments that further war over Cyprus risked "incalculable consequences."

Speaking in London, the deposed Cyprus President, Archbishop Makarios, called on the world's great powers "to intervene and rescue Cyprus from the Turkish attackers."

"What the Turks failed to do at Geneva by blackmail and gunboat diplomacy, they are now trying to get by brutal force," the archbishop told newsmen.

"Now is not the time for words. Now is the time for the great powers of the world, individually or collectively, to intervene."

Exiled King Constantine of Greece charged that Turkish military moves on Cyprus had

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Athens Still In Alliance Despite Move

Cites Allies' Failure To Restrain Ankara

ATHENS, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Greece pulled its military forces out of NATO today, saying the alliance had failed to stop Turkey, another NATO member, from creating a situation "leading to a conflict" over Cyprus.

The decision followed the collapse of the Geneva peace talks and Turkey's launching of a renewed attack on the Mediterranean island.

"Greece will take all effective measures to face the attack, which not only threatens the independent state of Cyprus but undermines the institutions and the order of the whole world," Premier Constantine Caramanlis said. He did not elaborate on the measures to be taken.

Military sources in Salonika said that all 3d Army Corps units were ordered to move east, closer to the Turkish border. Witnesses in Salonika said army trucks filled with armed soldiers moved through the city toward the main road east.

"Following the inability of the Atlantic alliance to stop Turkey from creating a situation leading to a conflict between two allies, Caramanlis ordered the withdrawal of Greek armed forces from the NATO alliance," a government announcement said.

"Greece will remain a member of the alliance only on its political side," the announcement said.

The decision was made during a three-hour war council meeting, which was chaired by Mr. Caramanlis, and was later endorsed during a Cabinet meeting, government officials said.

Government sources refused to comment on reports that the Greek armed forces had gone on "green alert" status.

Readiness Cited

"We are not authorized to disclose the state of alert of the armed forces, but we can say they have been in a state of readiness for some time now," a government source said. Greece ordered a general mobilization when Turkey invaded Cyprus on July 20.

A government spokesman, Panayotis Lambrias, in reply to questions on the Greek alert, said: "Do you expect us to tell you where we moved tanks and when we shall send ships or planes around?"

The military sources in Salonika said Lt. Gen. Ioannis Davos, the commander of the 3d Army Corps, and his staff moved to field headquarters east of Komotini in Thrace. The 3d Corps protects Greece's Evros River frontier with Turkey.

[Ten Greek officers will leave the NATO international staff in Brussels, along with 40 Greek military personnel from Supreme Headquarters Allied Powers (Europe) at Casteau, south of Brussels, Reuters reported sources as saying.

[The sources also said that about 180 Greek military personnel would leave the main NATO headquarters in southern Europe, at Naples. About 200 Greek military men already have left the southern flank subheadquarters at Izmir, Turkey, Reuters reported.]

Police in Salonika reinforced

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

IHT.

Turkish aircraft bombed Nicosia yesterday and Turkish forces reportedly launched two drives, Arrows 1 and 2, toward Famagusta and Lefka. A cease-fire was reported later in the Nicosia area.

Return to Peace Talks

Security Council Resolution Demands a Stop to Fighting

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Aug. 14 (Reuters).—The UN Security Council, moving swiftly to try to end the new fighting in Cyprus, today demanded an immediate cease-fire and a return to peace negotiations.

Turkish Ambassador Osman Olcay replied that his government would agree to resume negotiations if the Greek side abandoned "delaying tactics" and its refusal to deal with the basic problems.

The 15-nation council, called into session in the middle of the night after the collapse of the Geneva talks and the renewed Turkish attacks in Cyprus, approved the resolution unanimously.

UN Under Secretary-General Brian Urquart delivered a strong protest against the Turkish attacks to Mr. Olcay.

Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim was in London today en route to New York.

Submitted by Britain, which joined Cyprus and Greece in requesting the emergency meeting, the text includes a provision under which the council remains on instant call "to meet as necessary to consider what more effective measures may be required if the cease-fire is not respected."

No delegate said what these measures might be and after nearly three hours of debate, the council adjourned without setting a date for another meeting.

Before the adjournment, Soviet Ambassador Jacob Malik, who is the council's president this month, revived a proposal made by the Soviet delegation July 29 urging the council to send a mission to Cyprus.

The failure of the Geneva talks is a direct result of attempts to solve the Cyprus problem within the narrow circle of NATO, Mr. Malik said.

Now, he said, the Security Council's role in seeking a settlement should be strengthened.

Cypriot Ambassador Zenon Rossides said: "We wish to have the UN more involved in this problem and its solution. We would gladly see a mission from the UN come to Cyprus to examine the situation and take a greater interest in a solution of the problem."

The resolution deeply deplored the resumption of fighting in Cyprus.

It reaffirmed the resolution, calling for a cease-fire and negotiated settlement, adopted July 20 shortly after Turkish forces invaded the island. It also demanded the resumption of negotiations without delay for the restoration of peace in the area and constitutional government in Cyprus.

Briton Sees No Peaceful Solution

Callaghan Suggests Turkey Plotted Attack During Talks

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The British government suggested today that Turkey had planned to resume war on Cyprus even before the peace talks collapsed early this morning.

James Callaghan, the Foreign Secretary who served as mediator in the abortive negotiations, said that "the orders must have been given" while the talks were still under way between the Greeks and Turks. He noted that the Turkish attacks came within an hour and a half of the breakdown of the efforts to strengthen the cease-fire on the island and to shape a long-term political settlement.

The secretary, who earlier blamed Ankara for the collapse, spoke after he conferred with Prime Minister Harold Wilson, who interrupted his vacation on the Scilly Islands to return to London. Mr. Wilson also discussed the crisis with President Ford in Washington, their first direct contact since Mr. Ford assumed office last week.

No Peaceful Solution

The mood in London was gloomy over the chances of resuming the negotiations, with Mr. Callaghan saying that he saw "no political or peaceful solution to this problem at the moment." He added glumly that a "great opportunity has been thrown away" and that the "prospects of a settled solution on the island have been put back some years."

"Of course, the Turks will win a military victory," he said. "But, of course, that will merely mean the outbreak of sporadic guerrilla fighting. The Turks will get bogged down in the island."

It was a day of talks and statements in London, all of which added up to little hope. The British government, which has more than 10,000 troops on the island, made it clear that it would not move unilaterally to stop the Turkish advances, despite London's role as a guarantor of the 1960 agreement on the island's independence.

Mr. Callaghan said that the British forces would not act unless the bases were attacked, but he indicated that more men would be made available to the United Nations peace-keeping force, if requested.

As he spoke, some 400 Marine commandos left for Cyprus in a special airlift to the British base at Akrotiri. They departed only a week after they had re-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

UPI.

An angry James Callaghan, the British foreign secretary, telling newsmen in Geneva that Cyprus talks had broken off.

Local Truce Fails to Halt Firing on Isle

Thrusts Seen Aimed At Famagusta, Lefka

From Wire Dispatches

NICOSIA, Aug. 14.—Turkish forces, which resumed their attacks at dawn today after the Geneva peace conference broke down, continued their advances southeast and southwest from Nicosia.

In the Nicosia area itself, Turkish and Greek Cypriot commanders agreed on a cease-fire late in the afternoon, but sporadic firing continued.

The Turkish thrusts seemed aimed at Famagusta, 35 miles east of Nicosia, and Lefka, 20 miles west of the capital.

Military sources said the Turkish objective seemed to be to split off the northeast third of the island. By dusk, Turkish spearheads were reported within 5 miles of Famagusta and 8 miles from Larnaca.

Turkish planes bombed Famagusta at 1 p.m. today, dropping explosives on resort sections of the port city. Casualties were unknown.

Hotels Bombed

A British newsman, Donald Wise of the Daily Mirror of London, said he watched bombs raining down on luxury hotels in Famagusta's tourist area.

Most of Famagusta's population had fled earlier, Mr. Wise said. Normally, Famagusta has more than 50,000 residents, but many had left after the Turkish invasion on July 20.

Terrified Greek Cypriots also were abandoning Nicosia and villages that appeared to be on the path of the Turkish advance.

Early this afternoon, Nicosia Radio said the Famagusta air raid started fires near one of the numerous luxury hotels. The only things moving in Famagusta were dogs and snipers.

Air strikes against Nicosia began at dawn, less than three hours after the collapse of the Cyprus peace talks in Geneva, and continued through the day.

A Turkish Supersabre jet made a low pass at Greek Cypriot positions at the edge of Nicosia International Airport and scored a direct hit on a cluster of buildings. Black smoke curled high into the air.

British military headquarters in Cyprus denied reports that Royal Air Force jets had intercepted and shot down one of several Turkish jets attacking a Cypriot telecommunications relay station at Pissouri, near the British base of Episkopi, in western Cyprus. The relay station was damaged, interrupting telex communications with the outside world.

A British spokesman said that Royal Air Force planes were flying combat patrols to maintain the integrity of the sovereign base territory. There were no violations of airspace over the bases or any interceptions, he said.

Cameraman Hit

Much of the fighting could be seen from Nicosia's Hilton Hotel, where rockets from Turkish planes burst in the courtyard early in the day, slightly wounding a cameraman.

The Turks appeared to be trying to surround the international airport outside Nicosia, which has been closed since it was damaged at the outset of the Turkish invasion on July 20.

However, Reuters correspondent Granville Watts, reporting from Nicosia, said reports that advancing Turkish forces had captured Nicosia International Airport

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

ssinger, Senators Nearing nce on Soviet Jews, Trade

SHINGTON, Aug. 14 (NYT). rts to reach a compromise question of the emigration viet Jews and passage of rade bill have entered a e phase, with President possibly ready to enter the sions directly, congressional said yesterday.

y said that only a few still needed to be resolved e discussions between Sec- of State Henry Kissinger Sen. Henry Jackson, D- .; Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, n.; and Sen. Jacob Javits, . A breakfast meeting has tentatively set for tomorrow k a compromise accord, and ord may take part.

Kissinger, the senators, and aides, have been working on anguage for "an American on" to propose to the Soviet on the controversial issue viet Jewish emigration.

majority of the Congress has tened to block trade con- ns for Moscow contained in omnibus trade bill unless ation restrictions were lifted. turn, Mr. Kissinger has said that he would recommend veto of the trade package unless there were acceptable provisions permitting the administration to grant nondiscriminatory tariff rates to the Russians and to continue extending to them Export-Import bank credits.

After the summit meeting in Moscow last month, Mr. Kissinger told the senators that he believed a compromise could be reached that would answer both the desire of the Congress to see Soviet Jews permitted to emigrate without harassment and not anger the Russians.

After a meeting last month, Mr. Kissinger and the senators agreed to work toward a common position that would be presented to the Russians.

Moscow would be asked to give assurances that Jewish persons would not be fired from their jobs or otherwise penalized for applying for exit visas.

The Russians would also be asked to insure that the rate of emigration would rise beyond the 35,000 of last year.

Libya Frees Four Hijackers Who Blew Up Jet Last Year

BEIRUT, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Libya has released four commandos who hijacked a Japan Air Lines Boeing 747 after it had left the Netherlands in July last year, then blew it up at Benghazi airport, a Palestine Liberation organization (PLO) spokesman said today.

The spokesman confirmed a report published by the Beirut newspaper Al-Moharrer, which has close connections with the PLO. He also confirmed that the four men arrived in Damascus yesterday.

The paper said that Libyan leader, Moamer Qadhafi had personally taken the decision to release the hijackers, who were said to include two Palestinians, a Japanese and a man from Honduras.

Al-Moharrer said that the release followed requests made to the Libyan authorities by Yassir Arafat, the PLO chairman, and other Palestinian leaders.

The Boeing 747 was hijacked shortly after takeoff from Amsterdam July 20 last year and was blown up at Benina Airport, Benghazi, July 24 after the 137 passengers and crew and the hijackers, had scrambled to safety.

Japan had asked the Libyan government for the extradition of the hijackers.

Last week, Al-Moharrer reported that Col. Qadhafi had suspended the trial of the hijackers. It said that the Libyan leader had ordered that the hijackers should not be tried and instead should be handed to the PLO.

Meanwhile, Egypt's President Anwar Sadat warned in an interview published here today that if current Middle East peace efforts prove fruitless, "we shall resort to war."

In the interview, with the Beirut weekly Al-Sayyad, President Sadat said that he was allowing

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

Stocks Plunge In N.Y., London

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP).—Depressed by uneasiness over inflation and renewed hostilities on Cyprus, the stock market fell today to its lowest level since the summer of 1970. It was the market's fifth straight day of sharp declines.

The Dow Jones average of 30 industrials was off 15.87 to 740.54, its lowest close since Aug. 20, 1970, when it finished at 729.60. Its previous closing low this year was 751.10, recorded Aug. 1.

In London, stock prices fell to their lowest point since mid-1955. Stories on Page 7.

Homes, Business Sites Wrecked

Parts of Mozambique Province Swept by 'Violence, Anarchy'

BEIRA, Mozambique, Aug. 14 (AP).—The Portuguese high command said yesterday that "a wave of violence and anarchy" swept parts of Zambezia Province, Mozambique's richest farming area, in the last few days.

Troops were ordered into troubled regions to quell "serious incidents" in Nampula and Mozambique island districts, a military communiqué said.

There was no official toll of dead or injured, but the communiqué said that homes and business premises had been damaged and destroyed. Armed mobs said to include rebels of the Mozambique Liberation Front, army deserters and unemployed drifters were held responsible, the high command said.

In Angola there was speculation that guerrillas of Holden Roberto's National Front for the Liberation of Angola were mounting a new offensive.

According to reports from the Portuguese military base at Toto, 65 miles from the Zaire border, there was a battle between Portuguese troops and the guerrillas on Sunday. The guerrillas then split into smaller parties.

The military said it expected that some guerrillas will join groups already operating in the *coffee-growing areas of northern* Angola, but others may try infiltrating as far south as the capital city of Luanda.

Reports said the guerrillas were carrying anti-personnel mines, of limited use in bush warfare, and supplies of propaganda material.

A spokesman at the Toto base said Portuguese paratroopers recently killed 10 guerrillas and captured 17. A group of 180 guerrillas reportedly surrendered on Aug. 5.

Several prisoners were in their late 30s but others were only young boys. Some claimed they had been forcibly recruited in Zaire, the spokesman said.

Libya Frees 4 Hijackers Of Jumbo Jet

(Continued from Page 1)

room for peace efforts to bear fruit, but "if those efforts prove futile, then we shall go to war."

In southern Lebanon, local sources said that Israeli gunners today shelled areas of Lebanon which were evacuated by Palestinian guerrillas two days ago.

The sources said that only crops were damaged in the artillery shelling of Rachaya el-Fokkar and Kfar Shuba in the Arkoub area.

Syria Sees Israeli Attack

DAMASCUS, Aug. 14 (AP).—Syria charged today that Israel was preparing to launch another Middle East war by making a large-scale attack on Syria.

It was the first official Syrian charge that Israel was preparing for new fighting and said that Israel will "alone bear the responsibility" if the war resumes.

For four days, the Arab press has reported that Israel was massing troops and arms along the Syrian, Lebanese and Egyptian borders.

The Syrian statement today cited reports that "Israeli military preparations and belligerent statements by enemy [Israeli] leaders make it clear Israel wants to come out of its acute internal crisis by attacking Syria."

Public Allowed On Nixon Beach At San Clemente

SAN CLEMENTE, Calif., Aug. 14 (NYT).—Richard Nixon is taking daily drives to a heavily guarded and deserted beach at the Camp Pendleton Marine base, 12 miles south of his San Clemente estate, while the general public is being welcomed back on his own beach.

Southern California surfers who regard the waves breaking off the point at the former President's estate as the best in the area are being allowed back on the strand after five years of being excluded by the U.S. Secret Service.

That change came yesterday, and now the general public willing to walk nearly a mile can use the 500 yards of sand.

So far, the offer of an open beach has had few takers, however. Access is a difficult accomplishment, because to the south, entry is forbidden across Marine Corps and Coast Guard reservations.

To the north the private residential colony next to Mr. Nixon's estate is patrolled by armed guards. Farther up the coast is a state park where visitors can leave their cars then walk along the rail bed of the Santa Fe tracks which lead along the beach.

Oregon Democrats Fill Morse Vacancy

BAKER, Ore., Aug. 14 (UPI).—State Sen. Betty Roberts, a Portland attorney, has been chosen to replace the late Wayne Morse as the Democratic nominee for the U.S. Senate.

Mr. Morse won the Democratic nomination in the May primary but died on July 22 at the age of 73. Sen. Roberts, 51, will oppose the Republican incumbent, Sen. Bob Packwood, who ousted Mr. Morse in 1968. She was chosen by the party's state central committee on the fourth ballot.

Italian Official Warns of More Extremist Raids

ROME, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Italy's Minister of the Interior Paolo Taviani warned yesterday that neo-fascist extremists using a "strategy of terror" to overthrow the government may succeed in *striking again.*

"It is a new and terrible turning, this strategy of terror," Mr. Taviani told the Chamber of Deputies nine days after the bombing of a Rome-Munich express took 12 lives. He said there was no guarantee that a national mobilization of police against the extremists could avert all new attempts.

*In Bologna, police today arrest*ed Francesco Sgro, a witness to last week's train bombing, for slander against a man he had accused of illegally holding explosives.

Mr. Sgro confessed yesterday that he had made up his story of seeing a cache of explosives and map of Rome's Tiburtina railway station held by leftist students at *Rome University two weeks be*fore the bombing. Mr. Sgro in his testimony had accused a Communist student, Davide Aio, and others of maintaining the cache.

French Bar Cut In Service Time

PARIS, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—French Defense Minister Jacques Soufflet today rejected a call to cut the obligatory military service in France from one year to six months.

France would not be able to keep enough military units operational if the time were reduced to six months, he said.

Gaullist party secretary general Alexandre Sanguinetti had suggested that military service be reduced by half in view of France's reliance on the atomic deterrent for its defense.

Mr. Soufflet replied that the French nuclear force needed backing by conventional forces to make it effective.

Bomb Threat at EEC

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Police ordered Common Market employees to evacuate their offices for 15 minutes here this morning after receiving an anonymous bomb threat. No bomb was found.

United Press International.

DISCUSSING CYPRUS—President Ford, confronted by his first major international problem, met yesterday with Anatoly Dobrynin (left), Soviet ambassador to the United States, and Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

U.S. Threatens to Halt Aid If 2 Allies Go to War

(Continued from Page 1)

convinced that only a return to negotiations can bring a formula *that will return "constitutional* government to Cyprus and peace and stability throughout the area."

Ethnic Division Backed

However, the State Department spokesman again declared U.S. support for "an autonomous area" on Cyprus for the Turkish minority population. He strongly denied that Washington was "tilting" in favor of either Turkey or Greece.

Asked what leverage this country had in forcing the two to stop fighting, Mr. McCloskey said, "If two NATO allies should resort to war, it should be clear they should not count on a continuing line of military assistance from the United States."

American military aid this *fis*cal year amounts to $90 million in sales credits for Turkey and $71 million for Greece. Turkey also is to get $80 million in military grants.

The United States today stepped up its diplomatic moves with the State Department drafting and dispatching messages to both Athens and Ankara. Mr. McCloskey would not disclose their contents, but they followed an hourlong meeting between President Ford and Mr. Kissinger this morning.

Presumably, the messages stressed Washington's hope that both governments would back off from a threatened war and restore the Cyprus cease-fire. The messages *coincided* with a cease-fire renewal plea from NATO members meeting in Brussels. Alliance partners also urged Greece to reconsider as soon as possible its stated decision to remove its forces from NATO.

"We would regret a withdrawal by Greece," Mr. McCloskey said. "But it is not entirely clear to us what Greece's intention is."

In announcing its pullout, Athens said that it was making the move because NATO could not "stop Turkey from creating a situation of conflict" between the two easternmost partners in the Western alliance defense line.

Dobrynin's Visit

In addition to calling Britain's prime minister and foreign secretary, Mr. Ford met for half an hour with Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin, who went to the White House with a message to the new President from Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev. White House Press Secretary J.F. terHorst did not rule out the possibility that they discussed the new events in Cyprus. The Russians have generally kept in the background in this dispute within the NATO alliance, although any Greek-Turkish war would take place virtually on their doorstep and could block the Soviet Navy's access to the Mediterranean.

Mr. terHorst said that both Mr. Ford and Secretary Kissinger viewed Cyprus as a diplomatic, not military, problem so far as the United States was concerned. The President, the press secretary said, is "concerned but very hopeful" that further diplomatic pressure could bring Greek and Turkish representatives back to the Geneva negotiating table.

Mr. terHorst told reporters: "As you know, Secretary Kissinger has been attempting, through American and his own diplomatic contacts in the Cyprus area, to prevent a breakdown in the negotiations. The secretary of state and the President continued to watch the Cyprus situation very closely today."

At the Pentagon, officials said privately that this government is taking a wait-and-see stance on the possibility of Greco-Turkish fighting and Greece's proclaimed withdrawal of forces from NATO.

Some sources said that neither country had enough ammunition for more than two weeks of all-out warfare.

Defense Department spokesman Jerry Friedheim said that the U.S. Sixth Fleet is cruising normally in the Mediterranean and no special military moves have been taken by the United States. Under questioning, however, he disclosed the grounding of U.S. military planes at bases in Greece and Turkey because, he said, both have closed their airspace.

He reported that Soviet fleet activities appeared "normal," with the Russians' Mediterranean fleet remaining at a strength of about 55 ships. He said that he did not know of a Soviet military alert anywhere.

Turks Resume Attacks on Cyprus

(Continued from Page 1)

were untrue. Turkish units had reached the airport, but had not tried to take it from British and Canadian units of the UN forces holding it, he reported.

Nicosia Radio said the battle at the airport was still going on at dusk and that at least 28 UN soldiers had been wounded and three killed in heavy fighting. A UN spokesman earlier put the casualty figure at 20 wounded—16 Finns and four Britons.

Three Austrian UN soldiers died when a Turkish jet strafed their vehicle, the spokesman said.

The streets of Nicosia itself were virtually deserted. Thousands of cars fled south when the shooting began. Those who would not leave stayed indoors and only a few troop-filled jeeps were in the streets.

The government-controlled Nicosia Radio went on the air before its scheduled morning opening, while the town shook with explosions from the air strikes, to announce that the Turks had "launched a cowardly and unprovoked attack" against Cyprus.

The Turkish Cypriot radio station, Bayrak, also broadcasting from the Nicosia area, said: "Turkish forces have undertaken military action to prevent the massacre of Turkish Cypriots continuing throughout the island."

The Turkish radio called on Greek Cypriot forces to lay down their arms and surrender "to prevent further bloodshed."

One of the targets of the Turkish air strikes at dawn was a camp of a 950-man Greek Army contingent on the northwestern outskirts of the capital.

A series of strikes was observed against the camp, which is one mile from the edge of the Nicosia airport area.

Nicosia Radio said 28 persons were wounded when Turkish planes bombed a mental hospital in the capital.

The bombing smashed the industrial east end of the city, leaving it a smoking and burning mass of rubble. Industrialists said the island's economy would be crippled for years.

A UN spokesman said that all UN forces on the island had withdrawn to camps near the Nicosia airport, indicating a possible withdrawal from the buffer zones in the Kyrenia area on the northern coast. He would not elaborate.

Strong Protest

The deaths of the Austrian UN soldiers brought "the strongest worded protest" from UN military commander, Maj. Gen. Prem Chand, to the commander of the Turkish forces, the UN spokesman said. He said the Austrians were riding in a white vehicle clearly marked "UN" and carrying a blue UN flag.

Glafkos Clerides, the acting President of Cyprus, protested to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim about Turkey's "dire disregard of the Security Council's resolution on Cyprus." Mr. Clerides said the Turks were "extending the area under their control.

"The Cyprus government expects the forthright implementation of the Security Council, requesting at the same time that the secretary-general take such immediate steps as to insure the full compliance of the resolution," Mr. Clerides said.

Greece Withdraws Its Troops From NATO, Stays in Alliance

(Continued from Page 1)

their guard around the Turkish Consulate and the house where Kemal Ataturk, the founder of modern Turkey, was born nearly 100 years ago.

Three senior Turkish officers serving at NATO headquarters in Salonika were instructed to stay off the streets. A military officer said the facility was shut and Greek officers serving there were transferred to combat units.

Military sources said that, with these moves, Greece was ready to meet any possible Turkish aggression.

Small Convoys

The sources said Greece was able to send supplies to Greek Cypriots in small convoys during the last few days. They said that if Turkey continued its attacks in defiance of today's UN Security Council resolution calling for a return to the negotiating table, the Greek Navy could sail back to Cyprus.

"In such a case," the sources said, "we shall use air coverage, now that we can utilize all the Greek Air Force devoted until today to NATO missions."

Nearly 85 per cent of the Greek armed forces—about 120,000 officers and men—were part of the NATO military command, military experts said. They said the withdrawal would create a "huge gap" between Turkey and NATO's western flank and would force the United States to withdraw all its tactical nuclear weapons from Greece.

Sources said that all military facilities granted to the United States by Greece were given within the context of NATO cooperation and, with Greece out of the military alliance, they will have to be returned.

A crowd of 2,000, many of them Greek Cypriot students, gathered tonight outside the Grande Bretagne Hotel, where Mr. Caramanlis is staying, shouting demands that Greece go to war with Turkey.

"Americans out," "Murderers," "Kissinger is a murderer," the crowd shouted.

Reconsideration Urged

BRUSSELS, Aug. 14 (UPI).—NATO today urged Greece to reconsider its decision to withdraw its forces from the alliance.

A NATO spokesman said Greek Ambassador to the alliance Anghelos Chorafas gave no indication Greece would change its mind or that the pullout was temporary.

Mr. Chorafas read a three-minute statement at an emergency two-hour meeting of the NATO Council and announced that Greece was pulling out its troops but was not resigning from the alliance.

NATO Secretary-General Joseph Luns said the alliance had no power to intervene in the Cypriot crisis or force Turkey to halt its military action.

Ecevit Sees Quick Results

(Continued from Page 1)

Its objective is to end the long-lasting sufferings of the Turkish Cypriots and to enable them to live freely on their own soil, in a way befitting humanity."

'Part of Entity'

"The Geneva agreement," he told newsmen, "should be implemented as a whole. The cease-fire provision, which is only a part of this entity, has been put into effect in spite of the difficulties arising from the fact that the security zones requested by Turkey were not established."

"Yet the government of Greece and the Greek Cypriot administration have been adamant in disregarding certain provisions of the agreement that are the essential conditions of establishing security on the island," Mr. Ecevit said.

"Under the circumstances, the cease-fire provision can no longer be considered as binding on Turkey as a guarantor power,"

Amin Ex-Wife Found Dead, Dismembered

KAMPALA, Aug. 14 (AP).—The dismembered body of a former wife of President Idi Amin has been found in the trunk of a car belonging to a doctor, who reportedly died after poisoning himself. The doctor also administered poison to his own wife and their seven children, who are recovering in a hospital, Radio Uganda reported today.

Quoting a Health Ministry spokesman and police, the radio said that the body of Kay Adroa, who was divorced by Gen. Amin last year, was found yesterday. An autopsy showed death was *caused by bleeding from an in*complete abortion, the spokesman said.

Police said that the doctor apparently killed himself after unsuccessfully performing an illegal abortion on Gen. Amin's former wife.

ABA Chief Opposes Immunity for Nixon

HONOLULU, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The outgoing president of the American Bar Association is opposed to granting former President Nixon any immunity from criminal prosecution for his role in the Watergate cover-up, but he suggested that disbarment proceedings pending against Mr. Nixon in New York and California be held up.

At a news conference at the annual meeting of the ABA here, Chesterfield Smith predicted that the organization would not take an official position on whether Mr. Nixon should be prosecuted along with six White House aides already indicted and awaiting trial. And he counseled that disbarment actions should await some indication that the former President intends to resume the practice of law.

Ford Signs Gold Bill

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—President Ford today signed a bill allowing U.S. citizens to buy and sell gold after Dec. 31.

Heroin Shipment Is Seized in N.Y.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP).—The seizure of 75 kilograms of heroin concealed in a shipment of simulated antique furniture was announced today by federal narcotics agents.

Five persons were held in a total of $9 million bail after one tried to sell information about the smuggling scheme to agents for $400,000.

The narcotic, reported to be 90 per cent pure and worth $3 million at the wholesale level alone, was built into furniture sent from France and traced to a Long Island warehouse, officials said. Authorities estimated the street sale value at $112 million.

Those arrested were Maurice Leon Schoch, 39, of Nice, France, described as the informant, and his brother, Claude, 28, also of Nice, identified as a dental technician. Nadine Besset, in her forties, Albino Garro, described as an Argentine citizen, and Claude Breteche, also from France, were the others.

Cigarette Sales In U.S. Up by 4%

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP).—The Federal Trade Commission reported yesterday that 1973 cigarette sales increased by 4 per cent over the previous year, the largest jump in 10 years. More significantly, it said, the sale of low-tar cigarettes jumped by 40 per cent in the same period.

The FTC said that the overall increase, the fifth in a row since 1968, was the largest since the U.S. surgeon general's warning on smoking hazards 10 years ago.

The commission's statistical supplement to its annual report to Congress said that cigarette sales last year totaled 584.7 billion cigarettes.

Jack Kubisch

New Ambassador to Athens Considered Close to Kissinge

PARIS, Aug. 14 (IHT).—Jack Kubisch, the U.S. ambassador-designate to Athens, who is replacing Henry Tasca, will take over the position at a time when U.S.-Greek relations are in a highly sensitive and perhaps transitional phase.

Mr. Kubisch, 52, who has been the assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs, would appear to be accepting a demotion if it were not for the obvious importance Washington gives to maintaining strong U.S.-Greek ties in the present difficult period.

The new ambassador, who must be confirmed by the Senate before he can assume the post, first came to the attention of Henry Kissinger, then special presidential assistant for national security, while he was chargé d'affaires at the U.S. Embassy in Paris following the resignation of Arthur Watson as ambassador in August, 1972.

Mr. Kubisch was chief of mission at the embassy during the final stage of negotiations between the United States and North Vietnam, at a time when Mr. Kissinger was paying frequent visits to Paris to meet with the Hanoi negotiators. As chargé, Mr. Kubisch was in Paris during the signing of the Vietnam peace treaty in January, 1973, and remained here until March of that year, when John Irwin 2d, the present ambassador, arrived.

Paris Reputation

While here, Mr. Kubisch earned a reputation as a solid, hard-working, straightforward man who, though not at all flamboyant, had "presence," as a colleague put it. He is regarded as both extremely well organized and a man who is tolerant of others' opinions, who urges a free exchange of ideas among members of his staff.

His nomination as ambassador to Athens came as a surprise, both because technically it is a demotion from assistant secretary of state and because of his reputation as a Latin American specialist. His two languages are Spanish and Portuguese, with a smattering of French. But Mr. Kissinger apparently wanted someone with whom he had a close personal relationship.

UPI

Jack Kubisch

Diplomatic sources say that t critical importance of maintai ing good relations with Greece the coming period makes t Athens post as important as assistant secretaryship could

'Special Relationship'

Mr. Tasca, the outgoing ambas sador, has denied charges th he had established any kind "special relationship" with t Greek colonels on his own, a maintains that all his activit were based on instructions fr Washington. In fact, Mr. Tas would have been expected to replaced following the change Greek governments, regardless his personal relations with t colonels.

The government of Premi Constantine Caramanlis made clear it wanted a fresh start wi a new ambassador.

Mr. Kubisch, a native of Ha nibal, Mo., has been a Foreig Service officer since 1964, servin in Rio de Janeiro and Mexico Ci before coming to Paris. Former he was in private business, an at one point was director of inte national operations for Bend Home Appliance Co.

Russian Reaction Is Cautious To Greek Pullout of NATO

(Continued from Page 1)

"all the characteristics of genocide" against Greek Cypriots on the island, London reports said.

The monarch, who left his homeland after a military takeover in 1967, claimed that the Turkish actions were aimed at "the annihilation of human beings and destruction of property of a large part of the Greek population on the island."

Turkey, Greece and Cyprus again closed their airspaces today with the outbreak of a new war, Beirut airport sources reported.

The closures disrupted international air traffic between Europe, much of the Middle East and the Far East pending agreement on new civil aviation corridors to avoid war zones, the sources added.

Nearly all flights from Pari and Rome to Nicosia, Athens an Istanbul have been cancelled, air port officials said in Paris.

But Air France announced would continue to fly to th Middle East because Libya agree to the airline's request to fly its airspace to reach Beirut, Da mascus and Cairo.

A London spokesman f Israel's El Al said it was th only airline operating in and o of Tel Aviv. He said all oth 17 international airlines ha stopped services to Tel Aviv an that El Al was putting on extr flights to help stranded pas sengers.

Olympic Airways, the Gree national airline, announced i Paris that it was able to con tinue its flights to Athens "a least for today."

Callaghan Suggests Turkey Plotted Attack During Talks

(Continued from Page 1)

turned to Britain from the island.

The British, meanwhile, began evacuating families of troops serving on Cyprus in the start of an operation to bring more than 10,000 dependents home within the next week. The first group of 135 arrived tonight.

Archbishop Makarios, whose ouster as President of Cyprus July 15 touched off the present crisis and led to the Turkish invasion, urged the big powers to rescue Cyprus from "barbarous Turkish aggression" and accused the Turks of killing defenseless civilians.

The archbishop, who is still recognized by London as President of the island, issued a statement from his hotel charging that Turkey was trying to achieve by "brutal force" what it could not achieve in Geneva by "blackmail and gunboat diplomacy."

His statement was followed by a noisy and violent demonstration by Greek Cypriots, who marched to the Turkish Embassy in protest. Three policemen were injured and about a dozen of the 3,000 demonstrators were arrested.

Kurt Waldheim, the Secretary-General of the United Nations, came to London on his way from Austria to New York and conferred with Mr. Callaghan and Mr. Wilson. Officials said that they discussed the role of the UN troops on the island and agreed that the forces should be used to protect Greek villages in Turkish areas and Turks in the Greek areas.

Gunes Disclaims Fault for Collapse

From Wire Dispatches

GENEVA, Aug. 14.—Before leaving Geneva for Ankara tonight, Turkish Foreign Minister Turan Gunes disclaimed all responsibility for the collapse of the peace talks.

"I have a perfectly clear conscience that I did all I could," he declared.

Both Mr. Callaghan and Greek Foreign Minister George Mavro earlier blamed Turkey for wreck ing the conference.

They said that Mr. Gunes di so by rejecting any compromis on its proposals for partitionin Cyprus into Greek Cypriot an Turkish Cypriot self-governin districts and refusing to accept proposed 36-hour recess.

Mr. Gunes said that he re jected the proposal for a 36-hou adjournment because he "ha reason to believe" that Turkey' proposals would still be turne down.

"The Greek government wa preparing to bring the matte before the United Nations an was preparing subsequent delay ing tactics and maneuvers de signed to put Turkey in a dif ficult international situation," he said.

The peace conference broke down at 2:21 a.m. after an acrimonious eight-hour session among Mr. Callaghan, Mr. Mavros, Mr. Gunes and the Greek Cypriot Cyprus President Glafkos Clerides and Turkish Cypriot Vice-President Rauf Denktash.

Miss. Voting Board Bars Meredith Bid

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 14 (AP).—The State Election Commission has ruled for the second time that James Meredith cannot be listed on the ballot as an independent candidate for Congress this fall.

Mr. Meredith, the first black man to attend the University of Mississippi in 1962, said he would take the matter to court. He finished first in the five-man Democratic congressional primary election June 4 with 32 per cent of the vote.

That set up a runoff with the runnerup, television executive Kenneth Dean, but Mr. Meredith withdrew. He said the runoff would have been "senseless and useless" because the party would not support him if he won.

According to Associates

ord Said Planning to Run in '76

y R.W. Apple Jr.

INGTON, Aug. 14 (NYT). at of President Ford's political associates said y that he has already tentatively at least to ill presidential term two on now.

he was chosen last winter e Spiro Agnew as Vice-t, Mr. Ford has insisted was bereft of future polit-bition and that he had ution whatsoever of seek-presidency in 1976. But ien projection into the ouse, following the resig-t Richard Nixon Friday, ully changed the former representative's mind.

before taking office, Mr ed hinted that things e different if Mr. Nixon ht April 2, for example, newsmen: "If those cir-ces develop which I don't ll happen, then I've got decision to make."

erHorst, Mr. Ford's press y, said yesterday of the President's 1976 plans. "No decision has been made." This was a significant public retreat from Mr. Ford's previous statements of disavowal.

The question was raised, only four days after Mr. Ford took the oath of office, as the result of a comment made by the President in his address to a joint session of the Congress.

His speech, he said, would not "be a formal report on the State of the Union. God willing, I will have at least three more chances to do that." It was a remark noted and pondered by almost every politician in the audience.

The operative phrase was "at least." In the normal course of events, as Mr. terHorst pointed out at yesterday's White House briefing, Mr. Ford, whose term runs through Jan. 20, 1977, would have the opportunity to deliver State of the Union speeches in 1975, 1976 and early 1977.

But why "at least" three?

George Bush, the Republican national chairman, said the comment "could have been a signal that he might not be a lame duck, and so he shouldn't be trifled with, or it could have been something stronger."

In any event, Mr. Bush, who is considered one of the leading propects as Mr. Ford's choice for Vice-President, said that "most of the party people I have been visiting with already assume that the President will be running again."

[Meanwhile, according to the Associated Press, Mr. terHorst said there "may be a change in plans for the announcement of the vice-presidential nominee brought about by the time President Ford is having to spend on the Cyprus situation."]

Another political friend of Mr. Ford's described his remark in the speech as a deliberately provocative device, partly to titillate the risibility of the boys, but partly to let them know he was going to be around for a good, long while."

Perspective Changed

Another intimate of Mr. Ford said that his "perspective has changed completely, as it had to," since he acceded to the presidency. As a result, he said, the President "basically knows that he will run, unless something changes radically in the interim."

But no announcement by Mr. Ford can be expected for many months, in the unanimous view of Republican politicians.

The President will not want to commit himself until he has established an identity and a record of his own, they said, and he will want to retain the option of reversing his decision without embarrassment if things go badly.

But the merest hint, like the one in the speech, plus the speculation of his friends, will be enough to stunt the presidential campaigns of potential rivals, such as those of former Gov. Nelson Rockefeller of New York, Gov. Ronald Reagan of California and Sen. Charles Percy of Illinois.

With at least a transiently popular President in the White House making noises about running again, it will prove difficult for other Republicans to attract the kind of money and organizational support needed for a campaign.

Mr. Ford's role in this fall's campaigns is also a subject of intense speculation among Republicans.

One of the new "Ford men" on the staff said that the President was thinking about a limited campaign schedule, possibly involving two or three speeches around the country and one big television speech, either from Washington or elsewhere, at the end of the campaign.

Ford Uses Veto For First Time

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—President Ford exercised his first veto yesterday, only four days after taking office.

He vetoed a minor bill that would have increased the pay of deputy U.S. marshals, who are responsible for courtroom security and other jobs.

The President said he vetoed the bill because it would have given more money to junior marshals than their senior colleagues.

News Analysis

rguments Are Considered or a Prosecution of Nixon

By Lesley Oelsner

HINGTON, Aug. 14 —"No amnesty for Nixon." nper stickers have already to appear, blue letters on background, their mes-arsh and unequivocal. and politicians and or-itizens alike are speaking similar views.

ressure is understandable, e are good arguments in of prosecuting Richard and, adding to the im-, there is also a pending ion with a Sept. 9 trial r six former Nixon sub-es charged with the same n which Mr. Nixon has d a role.

are good arguments prosecuting Mr. Nixon. the pressure, at the is directed at one man, Jaworski, the special ate prosecutor. And there se who believe that the should be made else-

here is some feeling that sion should be postponed; s are strong now, and the is momentous.

present situation, briefly, Mr. Nixon, having given presidency and, with it, r immunity it carried, is le to prosecution for any committed while in of-e, himself, has made ranscripts of his convert, to lawyers, provide facie case against him least the charge of ob-of justice. There is from the transcripts m other sources that pport additional charges him.

ent Ford could pardon on, but he has shown no on to do so, and, indeed, s secretary has said that President would be op-a pardon.

ess could conceivably pending resolution favor-ency, an act that while lly binding would at least Jaworski some psycho-support should he decide prosecute Mr. Nixon. Such hough, now also appears

aworski, the man author-prosecute Mr. Nixon, is his own.

3 Questions

result, there are three uestions, as follows: 1. Mr. Nixon be prosecuted, d the books be closed and er President left alone? should decide? 3. When he decision be made?

uestions involve far more t the fate of Mr. Nixon. decision on his legal ill affect to one degree her the status of other nts or potential defen-here is something more too, the public's per-of its legal system.

guments in favor of pros-Mr. Nixon go thus: The les to all persons equally, Nixon must be prosecut-is alleged crimes in the y that anybody else who ly committed crimes prosecuted. If Mr. Nixon prosecuted the prosecu-his former subordinates unfair and might have opped. If he is not pros-he will be able to go e country saying that he no wrong and, perhaps, his opinions heeded.

the argument goes, a to prosecute Mr. Nixon lessen whatever respect ns have for the law. main argument on the de is that Mr. Nixon has suffered a penalty harsh for whatever offenses he ed—he forfeited the cy, he brought disgrace amily, he was, and un-y will be, humiliated.

er argument is that a system of justice allows ion and mercy. A corollary is that prosecutors in this country have vast discretion—as suggested by Elliot Richardson, the former attorney general, who has said he thinks that "as a matter of discretion" Mr. Nixon should not be prosecuted.

Letting Mr. Nixon free while prosecuting his former aides for what may have been subordinate roles in the Watergate crimes seems, on the face of it, unfair. But it is possible that those aides could be let free—that those prosecutions could be dropped, or pardons issued.

Such a decision could perhaps be justified on the grounds that the aides were acting at the direction of the President, and since the President was not being prosecuted, for national policy reasons, the aides should not be either.

That possibility, of course, raises the next question: Who is to decide what should be done with Mr. Nixon? For while a prosecutor has huge discretion in deciding whom to prosecute and what charges to bring, and while there are few ways to control a prosecutor's discretion, there are public policy reasons for prosecutors posing some limits on themselves.

Mr. Jaworski is a cautious and traditionally minded prosecutor, considering himself guided if not totally bound by such guidelines as the American Bar Association's standards for prosecutors. Those standards give a variety of reasons for declining to prosecute, such as inadequate proof, or reluctance of the victim to testify, but those reasons are not particularly helpful in this case.

Also, a decision by Mr. Jaworski not to prosecute Mr. Nixon might set a precedent on which other prosecutors could rely if they wanted to avoid prosecuting important public officials.

So, although Mr. Jaworski has broad power—including, as a practical matter, the power to decide not to prosecute Mr. Nixon—he might be reluctant to take such a step on his own.

Non-Watergate Tapes Belong To Nixon, White House Rules

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (IHT). —The White House today announced that tapes of President Nixon's conversations not relevant to the Watergate trials have been ruled to be the personal property of the former President.

Presidential Press Secretary J.F. terHorst said that the "judgment was a collective one" by White House attorneys and the Justice Department and was concurred in by President Ford though he did not take part in making the decision.

The White House spokesman said that those tapes still considered necessary to the Watergate investigation would remain at the White House for the time being "in the protective custody" of the Secret Service. As to their ultimate ownership, Mr. terHorst said, "I don't know," if the ruling means that the subpoenaed recordings will finally be turned over to the former President.

Later, Mr. terHorst said that all the tapes including those involved in the Watergate trials would be returned to Mr. Nixon after the court had finished its deliberations.

The press secretary said that the ruling on the tapes was based on a precedent that all papers and other materials of a president belong to him when he leaves office.

The decision on the tapes at least partly resolves the question of the scores of reels of tape of presidential conversations recorded since the spring of 1971.

The existence of the recordings was first revealed on July 16, 1973, by former presidential aide Alexander Butterfield in testimony before the Senate Watergate Committee.

Mr. Butterfield said that microphones had been installed in the Oval Office in the White House and in the President's office in the Executive Office Building and that certain telephones were also hooked into the system.

Ford to Visit Japan in 1974

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP).—President Ford has accepted an invitation to visit Japan "before the end of the year," the White House announced today.

Press Secretary J. F. terHorst said that the exact date would be worked out in discussions between representatives of the two countries.

However, it was understood from White House officials that the trip would not occur before late November or early December.

Associated Press.

HOW SWEET IT IS—The Rev. Brent Hiller of Peoria, Ill., being coated with honey (left) and then covered with feathers by students of his summer Bible class. He agreed to the treatment if class attendance topped 100. It did.

Aide to Kennedy Neglected Election Law Requirements

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (NYT). —Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., a leading sponsor of campaign finance reform, was disclosed yesterday to have become peripherally involved in an apparent violation of the 1972 federal election spending law that he had supported in the Senate.

The violation was described by a spokesman for the senator as an error by one of Sen. Kennedy's long-standing Massachusetts fund-raisers, but it must be referred to the Justice Department for possible prosecution. The matter was plainly an embarrassment.

The senator's press secretary here, Richard Drayne, said that Sen. Kennedy was acknowledging an "oversight" and a "misjudgment or misinterpretation of the law" by Clifford Shaw of Boston, the treasurer of the Committee to Re-Elect Senator Edward M. Kennedy United States Senator in 1970.

Failure to File

"It was clear, when we looked into it, that they should have filed," Mr. Drayne said of the Boston committee's failure, until last Friday, to register or file financial disclosure statements with the secretary of the Senate, as required by the Federal Election Campaign Act of 1972.

The situation was "mitigated as to intent," according to Senate officials, by the apparently regular and full disclosure of Sen. Kennedy's financial information made under the state law in Massachusetts.

But the omissions were "on the face of it" violations of the federal law, according to Orlando Potter, the Senate official in charge of supervising senators' campaign financial statements.

"It is fair to say that there was ample and widespread publicity about the requirements of the law," Mr. Potter said in an interview. "There's no doubt about it—any lateness will be referred routinely to the Justice Department. The legal responsibility, however, goes to the treasurer of the committee in this case, not the candidate."

Nominally, conviction for non-registration and nonfiling could result in a sentence of a year in jail or a $1,000 fine, or both. Of the hundreds of violations referred involving Senate candidates, however, none has ever been prosecuted.

Five U.S. Officers Ask Trials For Air Force, Army Brass

By Robert G. Kaiser

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (WP). —Five Air Force officers yesterday asked the Department of Defense to court-martial the Army and Air Force chiefs of staff and the superintendents of West Point and the Air Force Academy.

The formal charges said these and other top officers had repeatedly violated the civil rights of men under their commands, including students of the service academies.

Specifically, the complaining officers said those they accused had condoned or ordered illegal punishments, had lied to cover up wrongdoing, and had illegally harassed an Air Force captain who made public accusations against his superiors.

A Pentagon spokesman said the accusations had been received and were under study. "Appropriate action will be taken," the spokesman said.

The Essence

"The essence of this suit," according to Capt. David Wagner, one of the complaining Air Force officers, "is that we believe that certain actions by members of the Department of Defense have violated the civil rights of individuals in the department, and we feel that these actions constitute criminality . . ."

The complaint was brought by five recent graduates of the Air Force Academy, one of whom retired from the service effective yesterday. Three of the five are lawyers; another finished first in the academy's class of 1972, and the other was a Rhodes Scholar at Oxford University.

Two of the accusations in the complaint involved the repercussions of alleged violations of the honor codes at West Point and the Air Force Academy.

The West Point incident involved the much-publicized case of Lt. James Pelosi, who as a cadet was accused of violating the cadet honor code and was given the "silent treatment" by fellow cadets in the West Point class of 1973. The complaint said another cadet, Michael Helferd, received similar treatment at the time.

Approved, Acquiesced

The Air Force officers charged that "the chairman of the cadet honor committees, the cadet regimental commander, the superintendent, the commandant of cadets, and the chief of staff of the United States Army" either approved or acquiesced in unlawful harassment of Lt. Pelosi and Lt. Helferd.

The accusation said the officers ordered or allowed the destruction of "their [Lt. Pelosi's and Lt. Helferd's] mail, stealing their personal property... assault," and other criminal behavior.

The officials of the Air Force Academy, the officers charged, "used numerous illegal coercive honor code violations" in a January, 1972, incident.

The charges also included specific accusations of harassment and illegal persecution of Capt. Michael Rose, the author of a study of the January, 1972, case at the Air Force Academy, which made numerous accusations of misbehavior by top officials.

Evers Charged With Evasion of $50,000 in Tax

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP). —A federal grand jury has charged Mayor Charles Evers of Fayette, Miss., with evading more than $50,000 in federal income taxes, the Justice Department announced yesterday.

Mr. Evers, the civil rights leader who campaigned for office after his brother, Medgar, was slain, was indicted on three counts of evading taxes for 1968, 1969 and 1970.

His former wife, Nannie Laura, was charged in the counts covering 1968 and 1969.

The indictment charged that Mr. Evers and his wife submitted "a false and fraudulent income-tax return" when they stated that their 1968 taxable income was $6,688, while the correct income was $30,455.

For 1969, they reported an income of $6,334, when their true taxable income was $67,388, the indictment said.

For 1970, Mr. Evers submitted tax returns listing an income of $7,197, when his actual income was $61,712, it was charged.

Maddox Tops Primary, but Faces Runoff

ATLANTA, Aug. 14 (AP).—Lester Maddox, the ex-Georgia governor who in 1968 made a brief try for the presidency, was top vote-getter in a 12-man Democratic gubernatorial primary yesterday but failed to escape a runoff.

State Rep. George Busbee, 47, of Albany, appeared to have captured a Sept. 3 runoff spot by running second to Mr. Maddox with nearly 22 per cent of the vote. Tabulations of yesterday's balloting continued today.

Bert Lance, 43, a banker in Calhoun, collected fewer than 17 per cent of the votes.

Mr. Maddox, 58, currently lieutenant governor, had 34.6 per cent of the votes—about 6 percentage points below what many observers felt he needed for a firm runoff foundation. He needed 50 per cent of yesterday's vote to avoid a runoff.

Mr. Maddox ran successfully for lieutenant governor in 1970 when the courts rejected his challenge of a state law that prevented him from succeeding himself as governor.

In yesterday's five-man Republican gubernatorial primary, Macon's Mayor Ronnie Thompson held a firm lead with 41 per cent of the votes. However, he appeared headed for a runoff with former state employee Harold Dye of Atlanta, who had nearly 25 per cent of the votes.

Sen. Herman Talmadge, 61, easily defeated Democratic primary challenger Carlton Myers, a Pine Mountain veterinarian.

Julian Bond, 34, of Atlanta, the black state representative who received a vice-presidential nomination at the 1968 Democratic National Convention, overwhelmingly defeated black minister Charles Scott in a state Senate primary. Mr. Bond has expressed interest in entering one or more Democratic presidential primaries in 1976.

All but one of Georgia's 10 incumbent congressmen won renomination without serious threat.

Hosea Williams, president of the Atlanta chapter of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, won the Democratic nomination for a state House seat.

Death Toll 2,500 As Floods Recede In Bangladesh

DACCA, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—Floods which have caused 2,500 deaths and untold damage in Bangladesh were retreating in most parts of the country today, but in northern India the swollen waters have engulfed new areas.

Much of Dacca was still under water ,and main roads were given over to small boats. On roads leading out of the capital, vehicles often had to face water four feet deep, and officials said journeys involved "grave risk."

The Brahmaputra River was reported to be still raging, though an emergency ferry service was operating at one crossing point. A traveler reaching Dacca by boat said river ferry stations were floating as if on an ocean.

There were reports that the river was eating away the island of Majuli, in India, one of the world's largest river islands, on which is situated a famous Hindu monastery. The abbot was reported to have asked for priceless manuscripts and artifacts to be removed to safety.

More than 25,000 people were reported trapped on an isolated patch of high ground near the river port of Chandpur. Rescue teams with boats were said to have evacuated 1,500.

He Tells Press He Wants to Go

Australian Union Still Blocks Soviet Violinist's Departure

PERTH, Australia, Aug. 14 (AP).—A labor union maintained its ban today on any aircraft attempting to take Soviet violinist Georgy Ermolenko from Perth airport.

The Federated Clerks' Union is demanding that the 18-year-old musician be given 24 hours free from any outside influence to make up his own mind on whether he wants to go home or stay in Australia.

The union's stand was reaffirmed after its Western Australia state organizer, Jim Harding, spoke to Mr. Ermolenko at a special meeting today.

Mr. Harding said on leaving the meeting: "The situation is still the same; we will not alter our stand."

Wants to Go Home

For the first time since his on-and-off defection began Sunday, Mr. Ermolenko spoke to the press today and emphatically said in Russian that he wants to go home and continue his studies at the Moscow conservatory.

Looking pale, the musician appeared nervous and replied to at least three questions with the same answer: "I want to go home."

After his 15-minute press conference, his interpreter, Mrs. Alexandra Skobeleff, said that she did not think his request was genuine.

"I don't believe he was saying what he really felt—I think he was frightened of another Russian in the room," she said.

The other Russian was the Soviet consul from Canberra, Alexei Evrimenko, who arrived last night.

No Wish to Return

Mrs. Skobeleff, an Immigration Department interpreter, said that she had no wish to return to Russia, which she left with her parents when she was only three years old.

Asked at his press conference if he wanted to stay in Australia or return to his homeland, Mr. Ermolenko replied, "I want to go back as soon as possible. Without a homeland a man has no heart."

He said he had not had any contact with his musician father, stepmother or any other relatives in Russia since he first said he wanted to defect Sunday.

He said he realized Monday that he had been about to make "a big mistake" by not returning home and he regretted having almost made that mistake.

Soviet Protests

In Canberra, the Soviet chargé d'affaires twice protested to the Australian government over the labor union ban which prevents Mr. Ermolenko from leaving.

The Soviet official, V.N. Smirnov, protested formally to the permanent head of the Foreign Affairs Department, Alan Renouf. Officials said that Mr. Renouf had assured Mr. Smirnov that his department accepted that Mr. Ermolenko wanted to leave Australia of his own free will despite his earlier request that he be allowed to stay.

In the Senate, Foreign Minister Donald Willesee again said that the government's only aim was to find out Mr. Ermolenko's wishes.

The government came under increasing pressure from Liberal parliamentarians to make sure that Mr. Ermolenko was not being coerced into leaving.

Liberal party foreign affairs spokesman Andrew Peacock said in a telegram to Mr. Willesee: "Our first concern must be for the welfare of the individual and not for the demands of the Soviet government or its authorities."

Rebels Flee To Mountains In Argentina

BUENOS AIRES, Aug. 14 (UPI). — Combined army and police units chased fleeing Marxist guerrillas into mountainous Tucuman Province today in Argentina's biggest anti-guerrilla action to date.

Two raids by the People's Revolutionary Army (ERP), on army posts in Catamarca and Cordoba provinces in northwest Argentina Sunday sparked three days of action that left 23 persons dead and 12 wounded.

It was the biggest action since the guerrilla movement began four years ago. The ERP, the best-organized of several guerrilla outfits in Argentina, refused to lay down its arms when civilians took power last year.

The ERP announced in June it was opening a rural guerrilla front in addition to its urban activities. It underlined the announcement by taking over the small town of Acheral, in Tucuman Province, for a few hours, then escaping without a trace.

Cabinet Shake-Up

Meanwhile, President Isabel Peron shook up her cabinet today, bringing in three veterans of the first two administrations of her late husband Juan Peron to head the Ministries of Defense Interior and Education.

She also named a new presidential press secretary.

The first changes in the eight-man cabinet since Mrs. Peron assumed the presidency on her husband's death July 1 removed Defense Minister Angel Robledo, Interior Minister Benito Llambi, Education Minister Jorge Taiana and press secretary Emilio Abras.

The new ministers sworn in this morning are Alberto Rocamora, Defense; Adolfo Mario Savino (now ambassador to Italy), Interior, and Oscar Ivanissevich, Education. All served with Gen. Peron during his first nine years in power in the 1940s and 1950s. Jose Maria Villone was named presidential press secretary.

U.S. Settles Suit Against Dairy Producers Group

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (NYT). —The Justice Department announced yesterday that it had reached an agreement settling its anti-trust suit against the Associated Milk Producers, Inc.

This is the lawsuit that the dairy group attempted to bribe its way out of, according to the testimony of its former officers, by offering a large campaign contribution to former President Nixon's personal lawyer and fund-raiser, Herbert Kalmbach.

It is also one of the group of dairy cooperatives that has been accused of offering Mr. Nixon campaign contributions of up to $2 million, in exchange for higher support prices for milk and for restrictions on imports of cheeses.

None of the allegations of attempted illegal political influence by the milk producers group have yet gone to a jury, though several are in various stages of pretrial and pleading.

As is always the case with civil anti-trust suits, the settlement imposed no penalties beyond the group's agreement not to engage, in the future, in various allegedly illegal practices that it was charged with following in the past.

Spain, Morocco Conclude Talks

MADRID, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Spain and Morocco today concluded top-level talks on the Spanish Sahara, which is claimed by Morocco. They said in a joint communiqué that the talks were "useful," but gave no indication whether any problems had been solved or whether they intended to continue their contacts.

Moroccan Premier Ahmed Osman and Foreign Minister Ahmed Laraki flew back to Rabat. During their two-day stay, they met with acting chief of state Prince Juan Carlos, Premier Carlos Arias and Foreign Minister Pedro Cortina.

Morocco's claims to the phosphate-rich Sahara region, Spain's last African colony, have produced increasing tension between the two countries in recent weeks. The Madrid talks were the result of an exchange of letters between Generalissimo Francisco Franco and King Hassan II of Morocco.

3 Die in Clashes Between Iranians, Iraqis on Border

TEHRAN, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Border clashes over the last eight days between Iraqi Ba'athist troops and Iranian forces have caused the deaths of two Iranian children and one Iraqi soldier, the government's Pars news agency said yesterday.

The latest clash, Pars said, occurred yesterday when three Iraqi "Ba'athist mercenaries" crossed into Iranian territory. The agency said that one was killed and the two others were forced to retreat to Iraqi soil.

The Pars report said Iranian troops found a Russian-made rifle and rounds of ammunition near the body of the dead Iraqi soldier.

Meanwhile, a team of Iranian and Iraqi officials were meeting in Istanbul to try to resolve the border dispute which involves navigation rights in the Shatt al Arab river that divides the two countries at the north end of the Persian Gulf.

Air Crash Kills 47 On Venezuela Isle

CARACAS, Venezuela, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—A Venezuelan airliner crashed into a hill on the Caribbean island of Margarita today, killing 47 of the 48 people on board, it was officially announced.

The only survivor was Ivan Magallenes, copilot of the Aeropostal-line plane, a Vickers Viscount turboprop. He was taken to a hospital on the island. There were no immediate reports about his condition.

An official source on the Venezuelan island said the 44 passengers and the other three crew members died when the four-engined aircraft crashed six miles from Porlamar Airport and burst into flames.

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U.S. Continuity Abroad

"Let us continue," was Lyndon Johnson's earnest invitation to Congress in his first appearance as President, and Gerald Ford's pledge of "continuity" in foreign policy was no less reassuring for being similarly ritualistic. As a politician inexperienced in diplomacy, and one taking over at midterm from a President whose forte was his personal and political diplomacy, he would hardly want to instantly chart a new international course. Moreover, the world situation, containing at the moment neither great bubbling crises nor great new presidential opportunities, permits if it does not require "continuity" rather than change. The prompt reappointment of Henry Kissinger as secretary of state and President Ford's professed intent to rely heavily upon him underscores the point.

Firmly but unprovocatively, Mr. Ford cautioned the Soviet Union—though not by name—that there are "no opportunities to exploit" in the presidential transition. It is a comment on the uncertain nature of the Soviet-American relations that such a warning was thought necessary. Whether the Soviet leadership really understands the underlying strengths of American society, or whether it still entertains hopes of making one-sided gains at periods of apparent American distraction, will now become evident. Our own view is that, both personally and politically, Mr. Ford is fully competent to handle the foreign policy tests that events will surely thrust upon him, even if the Kremlin does not contrive a test of its own. We would advise the Russians, in their contemplation of Gerald Ford, to take him at his word.

In lauding the Nixon foreign policy, President Ford did not so much define it as ask Congress and the Democrats to support his own: Bipartisanship on the Vanderberg model was very much on his mind. He then rhetorically boxed the compass, promising to go on with existing policies in respect to the United States' various allies and adversaries around the world. By stating intentions, of course, he does not ease problems. If there was a suggestive nuance in his words, it lay in the balanced quality of his global concern and in his lack of special emphasis on the need to enhance Soviet-American détente alone.

Mr. Ford's offer to "deal openly" with foreign nations hinted at a style different from the secrecy in which Mr. Nixon often operated abroad. Much of the process of diplomacy necessarily proceeds in murmurs and codes, however, and Mr. Kissinger, whose passion for secrecy is part of the public record of the first-term Nixon wiretaps, remains the secretary of state.

Though new at foreign affairs, Mr. Ford, as a man of Congress, has one potentially large advantage over Mr. Nixon in respect to those aspects of policy which depend on congressional consent. In a general way, congressional cooperation on tackling inflation will strengthen his foreign hand. More specifically, Mr. Ford urged the Senate to enact the House-passed trade reform bill. This would let the United States join the lagging Tokyo trade talks—talks first proposed by the United States—to help meet the gathering world economic crisis. Without such authority, this country and others are almost compelled to deal with economic issues in isolation from each other and on an emergency basis. Because of the congressional aspect and because of the inflation aspect, this bill is exactly the right place for President Ford's own contribution to foreign policy to begin.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Productivity in Decline

Rising productivity cuts inflation, which explains the intense attention that economists currently are giving to the productivity figures. When productivity actually falls—as it has done in the United States over the past year—the effect is to aggravate inflation and reduce the standard of living. Productivity simply means output per man-hour, and the decline says that the average American worker is producing less than he did a year ago in each hour spent on the job. Some of this drop is owed to the general slowdown of the American economy since the beginning of the year. But the long slide in productivity began long before the present recession.

One place where productivity has been rising very fast is on the farm. Particularly with the federal government's decision to expand crops, productivity in agriculture has soared. But only about 5 per cent of the U.S. labor force works on farms, and the rest of us have not been doing so well. Nonfarm productivity dropped a bit from the first quarter of this year to the second; it was the fifth consecutive quarterly drop. The figure for the second quarter of this year, April through June, was 2.2 per cent below the same period last year.

The quarterly figures bounce around a lot, and statisticians warn that it is the long-term trends that count. Unfortunately, there is not much comfort for Americans in the long-term trend either. From 1960 through last year, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, American productivity rose at an average annual rate of 3.3 per cent. It was the lowest among any of the developed nations. The figure for Japan was an astonishing 10.7 per cent. For Canada, it was 4.3 per cent. For the nine leading industrial countries of Western Europe, taken together, it was 5.7 per cent. The lowest rate of gain in Western Europe was, as you might expect, in Great Britain. But even the British were increasing their productivity faster than we. We are still very rich, compared to most of the world. But our very slow rise in productivity, in relation to other countries, suggests the reason why we are suddenly running into much fiercer competition in world trade.

The productivity issue is a frustrating and uncomfortable one for government officials, since there is not much that they can do about it quickly or directly. Contrary to the importunings of various business organizations, there is no evidence that fiddling with tax breaks helps very much. One of the most important contributions that the U.S. government can make here is a purely negative one: the refusal to shelter inefficient industries from foreign competition by invoking trade barriers and special subsidies. Perhaps the one essential ingredient for improvement is the growing realization among Americans that their level of production and wealth, per worker, may shortly be overtaken in several other countries. It can hardly be argued that U.S. national interests would be damaged if other countries achieve incomes, per capita, somewhat higher than those in America. But if America continued for years with productivity gains significantly slower than other rich nations', the effect on the health of the U.S. economy would be profound. As the country begins to fashion new policies to control inflation, one mandatory test of their usefulness is their effect on U.S. economic productivity.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

President in Action

"It was gratifying to hear Gerald Ford pledge a continuity in the U.S. support for the security, independence and economic development of the American allies and friends in Asia. What assures our great confidence in the new U.S. administration's foreign policy is President Ford's insight into the balance between détente and strength as manifested in his speech. He declared to the world that just as America's will for peace is second to none, so will America's strength be second to none... His reference that he always stood against unwarranted cuts in national defense as a congressman is most reassuring to the people of South Korea, who are facing the most unpredictable, irresponsible and militant Communist elements in the North.

—*From the Korea Herald (Seoul).*

* * *

Richard Nixon has returned to the shadows convinced that history will one day give him justice. There lies, undoubtedly, his most serious error of judgment. Oblivion will certainly not erase the "mistakes of Watergate." Historians will not forgive his worst crime: having by his excesses rendered inevitable the return to predominance of legislative power over executive during a century when, whether we like it or not, the responsibility for maintaining peace in the world can only belong to the strong man who sleeps in the White House—hotline and atomic trigger at his bedside—and not to an ephemeral majority that can be built and dismantled according to the caprices of opinion and backroom maneuvers.

—*From Le Figaro (Paris).*

* * *

There were presidents in American history, like President Harry S Truman, who were regarded as not necessarily cut out for the requirements of national and world leadership at the time of their ascension to power. Gerald Ford's firm roots in American society and its values may prove to be a source of strength, as with President Truman, in pursuing his aspiration to be a good president for all Americans.

—*From the Japan Times (Tokyo).*

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

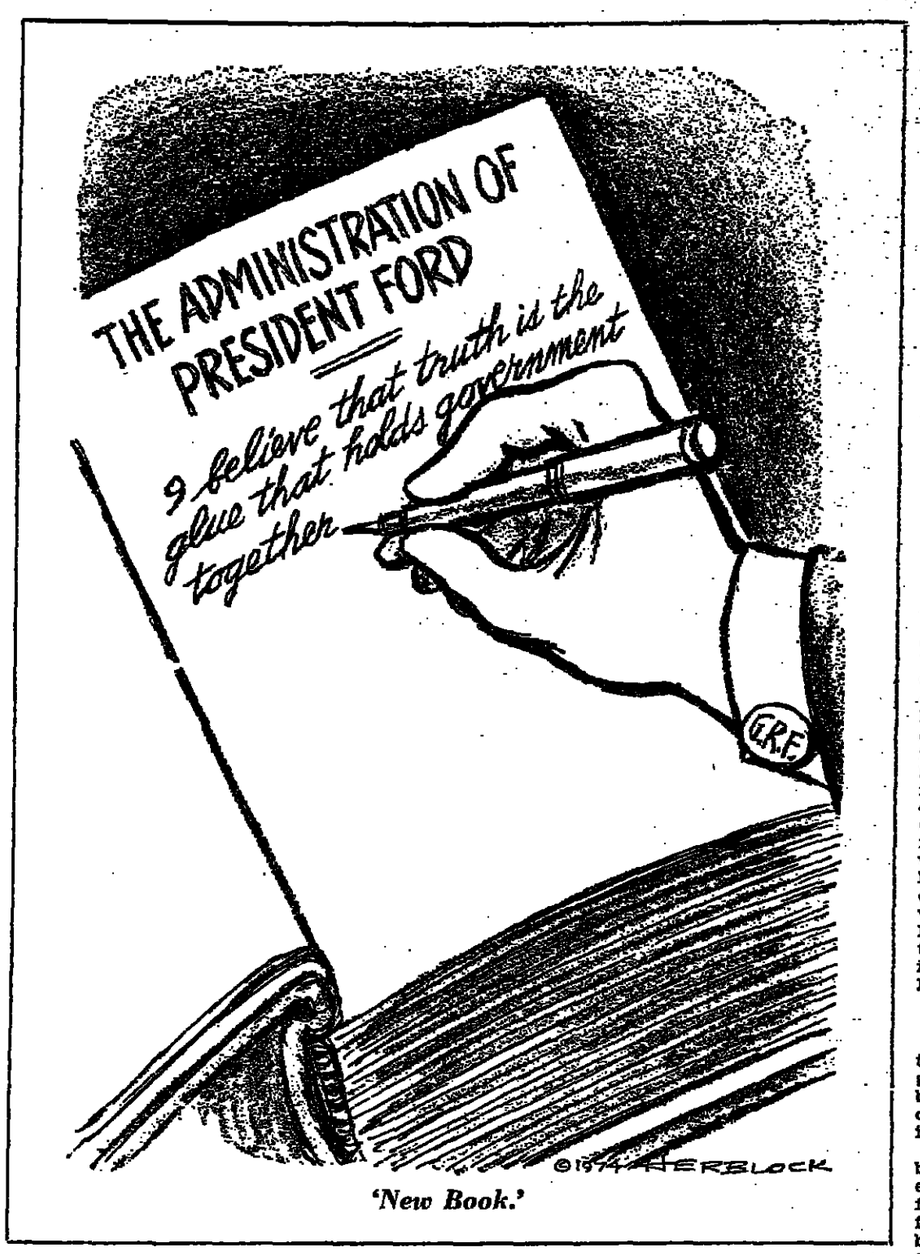
Aug. 15, 1899

ROME—Dr Vincent Cervello, the great Italian physician who devoted his entire life to the study of pulmonary tuberculosis, has had the good fortune to find at last the means of curing the terrible diseases which man has hitherto been unable to successfully combat. Conclusive experiments have confirmed the conclusions of Dr. Cervello.

Fifty Years Ago

Aug. 15, 1924

WASHINGTON—The Republican campaign got under way tonight, when, in Memorial Hall, President Coolidge received and acknowledged the Republican nomination. The most prominent Republicans of the country filled the hall long before the President arrived, and fully 23 million people heard the proceedings by radio.



'New Book.'

What Kind of Vice-President?

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—In his first few days in office, President Ford has touched off an explosion of common sense in Washington. He's not waiting for the Congress to cut the presidency down to size. He's lopping off the grandeur and keeping the dignity, and turning the old Nixon "enemies list" into a company of friends.

The man has the town laughing again. He wants a "good marriage" with the Congress, and not just a "honeymoon," he said. He pokes fun at his voting record, which, incidentally, is not very funny. He has George Meany back at the White House and scolds him for gouging the public, and talks about common courtesy and ordinary decency as if they had gone out of style, which in a way they had.

Perhaps the most important thing so far, however, is that he is not confusing the government with the President, or babbling on about a generation of peace, but worrying about the price of hamburger and trying to get a good team on the field before the season starts.

First Test

His first test will be not only in his selection of a vice-presidential nominee, but what he gives the man to do. Nobody needs to tell him about the importance of picking a man of presidential stature. In the last 30 years, four of the seven vice-presidents have succeeded to the presidency, but these days the vice-president is, or should be, more than a spare tire kept around in case of an accident.

The truth is that the modern presidency is too much for any one man. To be chief executive, head of government and head of state, principal spokesman, secular preacher, skipper of the speed and direction of the ship, among other things, will force him either to share responsibility or pass a law inventing the 48-hour day. This is especially true of a man like Ford, who keeps his doors open and almost enjoys listening to gabby fools.

Also, there is nothing in the modern trend of picking presidents from Capitol Hill to prove that senators and congressmen make good administrators. They are accustomed to handling small staffs and talking a lot, and going for a beer or a game of golf when they feel like it. Kennedy and Johnson won no prizes for mastering the tangles of a vast bureaucracy, and even Nixon, who was supposed to be so efficient, couldn't even control his own burglars, or cover up their crimes. For precise and elevated language and leadership, read his transcripts!

A good case can be made, therefore, for making the vice-president an assistant president, with far more responsibility than any vice-president has had in the past. During World War II, Winston Churchill kept overall control of his cabinet but split it in two and put Sir John Anderson in charge as his deputy for home front affairs, while he concentrated on the conduct of the war.

Unguided Missiles

The presidential and parliamentary systems are not the same, but there is nothing in the American system that forbids a similar division. The vice-president's work is what the president says it is. He had an assistant president in Sherman Adams, and turned Vice-President Nixon into an unguided missile, whizzing around the country attacking the wicked Democrats. This relieved Ike of the dirty political work, but turned Nixon into a noisy and disruptive partisan—a role that destroyed him in the end.

The urgent war now for America is on the home front, the President recognized this by his emphasis on inflation, and by the need for consultation and cooperation to deal with it, and he has the character and experience on Capitol Hill to deal with it. A vice-president, assisting the president in the White House, with knowledge of the world, and the executive experience and political savvy to see that the president's decisions are carried out by the departments and agencies—no mean job—could not only share his executive burdens but relieve him of the social burdens of giving and listening to elegant toasts with visiting dignitaries while his mind is on something more important.

It would be hard to overestimate the amount of energy, time and sleep that has been lost by presidents in the last generation in these ceremonial dinners, with reception lines and fiddlers on the stairs, and small talk at the table—and by the weary cabinet members struggling through it too. These dinners are symbols of imperial empires that are gone, but they are also for much of the time a form of involuntary servitude, which is forbidden by the 13th Amendment.

This may be the best argument for Nelson Rockefeller as vice-president. He has always been a good, durable, steel-belted tire, accustomed to the pot-holes in New York City's roads, but he is also that rare thing: A good administrator with a knowledge of sewers and dreams, and just old enough—his age is finally an advantage—not to be a threat to the president or anybody else.

Besides, to President Nixon's everlasting credit, he brought Kissinger into the government on Nelson Rockefeller's recommendation, and the relationships between Ford and Kissinger go back a long way to the days when Ford attended Kissinger's seminars at Harvard.

So there is a chance now for Ford to decide: To field the best foreign policy and domestic policy team available, and at the same time bring the governorships and the states into his new administration. The President has stated the objectives: Peace and strength at home and abroad, "communication, conciliation, compromise and cooperation."

Now he has to go from atmospherics to realities, and put names behind ideals. He has made a brilliant beginning. As somebody said, "America is a tune, it must be sung together." But the singers are important, and the President now has to choose who will help him lead the tune.

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Some Harsh Questions

Nixon's Future

By Peter Grose

NEW YORK—Consider two prospects:

• No. 1. The former President of the United States retires into a status of revered obscurity, absorbed in memories, inevitably more comfortable than was the reality; he emerges occasionally to do some dignified public service, he writes his memoirs. The bitter enemies he made in public life keep the specter of him alive for their own partisan purposes, but personally they leave him alone. This would roughly correspond to the experience of the late Herbert Hoover, born 100 years ago last Saturday, the day that his latest successor to the ex-presidency first woke up a private citizen.

• No. 2. The former President of the United States is indicted by a federal grand jury as a criminal conspirator, charged with obstruction of justice and who-knows-what-else. With the strains of "Hail to the Chief" still echoing in his, and the public's ears, he is summoned into court. He is made to give witness under oath about some of his deeds in office, asked to explain incriminating remarks heard in his own voice on tape recordings that he himself had made. He is cross-examined by shrewd attorneys who know how to move juries. Maybe the former President takes the Fifth Amendment, maybe he is convicted and sentenced. Might he even go to jail?

Mythical

At the moment, of course, both these prospects are mythical. But, given the choice, which would be better for the broadest interests of the American republic? This is not an easy question to answer.

On the face of it, obviously, the benign-elect scenario would leave everyone involved—especially the former President himself—restfully secure from renewal of the bitterness, the struggles, perhaps for some the boredom, that led to his nemesis. The self-esteem of all those millions who supported him in the first place would be preserved, and not crushed without mercy. His lifelong enemies would not receive perverse satisfaction of vengeance, an unworthy sentiment in any circumstances. The republic would forge ahead into new problems—none of them easy to solve, none of them as easy to put aside as the nightmare of the former President.

But it really is not so simple a question. What about the seven other conspirators already indicted and about to go to trial? Could they be fairly prosecuted when their kingpin goes untouched, just because he once had a better job than they had? What about the errand boys on the fringe of the conspiracy who have already gone to jail, because they didn't have the lawyers, or public following, or the gal make a fight?

Maybe the new President, man elevated to the power majesty, should just say, "Fo presidents shouldn't be pros ed." (Indeed they shoul they shouldn't have to be). the new President is a man once observed that presi and everybody else should the law. And, to the que of whether he thought that as President, could termi prosecution of a former presi he replied, "I do not think public would stand for it." W the new President want to upon himself responsibility doing an old friend and me a kindness of dubious propr knowing that a large seguen the public would view his c sion with suspicion and disa

Maybe, for some reason, grand jury decided not to in a man they had previously na as a co-conspirator (they di indict because at the time was President of the Un States). And maybe the pr cutor and everybody else dec that the former President re shouldn't be hounded becaus would upset people. What i stop the other indicted consp tors from calling him as a ness at their trial, pressing cross-examination, trying to m him accept responsibility so t they could get off more ligh What does the shuttle to witness stand do for the re and dignity of the former Pr dent, however immune he mi be himself?

A Temptation

There might be a temptat faced with awkward questi like these, to just annul the wh thing: the conspiracy, the evidence, the tapes, the confessi the indictments, the senten already imposed, the jail ter already served, the crimes agai the political system—just pret they never happened. So we be enshrined in American ju prudence the principle that rule of law applies to every c zen, except those involved w the former President of United States whom no c wanted to hound. Put in th terms, it just won't do.

In fact, put in these terms, t choice between the two prospe is painfully clear. The intere of the republic dictate that t law applies to every man. Lockin back on his own problems, pale compared with those fac his latest successor, Herb Hoover said, "Democracy is harsh employer." Democracy a the rule of law pose harsh qu tions; they demand accountabi from every man, "be he Presid or be he pauper."

© The New York Times.

Suggestions for Ford

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON—Like the roar of cavalry galloping over an iron bridge, there is a roar of advice pouring in on Gerald Ford. In a democracy the laity has an inalienable right to kibitz about matters large and small, so I would like to chip in a few suggestions, beginning with one concerning a good man.

Send Gen. Alexander Haig back where he belongs, to a position of leadership in the Department of Defense, or to a diplomatic post.

Because Haig is a soldier and diplomat, not a politician, he was out of place in what is properly a politician's job, that of White House chief-of-staff. Because he is honest, he was out of place in that job in the last administration.

Haig's Record

Haig had a brilliant record of service as Henry Kissinger's deputy from 1969-72. It would be unjust and imprudent for the nation to deny Gen. Haig an opportunity for further service.

My other modest proposals concern style, gestures that would help dissolve the patina of unrepublican grandeur that now covers the office of president.

At least some of the times when Mr. Ford wants to meet with congressional leaders it would be nice for him to travel to Capitol Hill. There is a President's Room on the second floor of the Capitol Building, right next to the Senate floor. Lincoln and others used to sit at the mahogany table and sign bills in the closing hours of congressional sessions.

The room is staggeringly ornate, in the 19th-century style, with a huge gold chandelier, Brumidi frescoes, portraits of sundry heroes, floor-to-ceiling mirrors. And the ceiling is covered with highly spiritual and morally uplifting paintings.

Meeting there, or in a larger Capitol room, if necessary, would be a nice way for Mr. Ford, a man of Congress, to affirm that the Capitol Building, and the legislative branch, is the symbolic as well as geographical center of the nation's capital.

Another measure that would help restore reason to its throne would be an order from Mr. Ford to his staff: Unless there is some compelling necessity to do otherwise, turn out the lights and go home at a reasonable hour each evening.

One of the most unattractive aspects of life in Washington is the almost manic mock-industriousness that leads high gover ment officials to neglect th families in order to invest th work with a solemnity that r even the serious work of gover ment often requires or deserv White House staffers who l reasonably normal lives, who home early enough to have t baby drool on their stuffed shir might even behave like norm people when they return to we the next morning.

And now a radical suggestio Mr. Ford should get out of t house a bit.

Presidents never suffer lit little irritations. Presidents ne get caught in traffic jams. A lines never lose presidents' lu gage. Presidents never have wait in the supermarket expri check-out line, with boxes of lir beans defrosting in their hans while some dingbat writes a che for a $1.03 purchase.

Odd Ideas

No wonder presidents begin get odd ideas about being fr from all restraints.

So, Mr. Ford, if you need a ne toothbrush, pop around to th drug store yourself and buy on If you want to see a mov (please: not "Patton") go to don't have it brought to your you run out of pretzels, go the supermarket. And good lu with the express check-out.

And go out to church. As a Episcopalian you have a love church, St. John's, just acro Lafayette Square from your ne home. This business of havi church services in the Whi House suggests that God, li "Patton," must come to pres dents.

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The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Letters

Heartened

I was heartened to read of Nelson Rockefeller's likely nomination as Vice-President under a new Ford administration (IHT, Aug. 8). Evidently the Republicans are taking as much advantage of the political opportunities now opening up from the Watergate dénouement as the Democrats.

The vitality of the unwritten part of our Constitution—fierce yet fruitful competition between two political parties—appears to be in as good a shape as the written part.

BETTE MACKEY.

Milan.

Beyond the Law?

If the British and American reporters in Washington are reading correctly the mood of the U.S. Congress and the American people—that there is no will to prosecute former President Nixon for criminal offenses once he left office—then we find considerable cause for alarm.

How can one man (Haldeman, Ehrlichman, etc.) be tried for criminal conspiracy while his fellow conspirator remains untried, and perhaps even enjoys a large pension at the expense of the people he has betrayed? How can thousands of draft evaders be refused amnesty when a President is excused for far more serious offenses? How can respect for the law be preserved when the law is so flagrantly violated by the highest officer in the land, and the confessed offender is not even brought to trial? Has the central issue in the Watergate and related scandals not been the principle that no one, not even the President, is above, outside of, or beyond the law?

There must be public discussion of these questions.

DUSTIN GRIFFIN.

Oxford, England.

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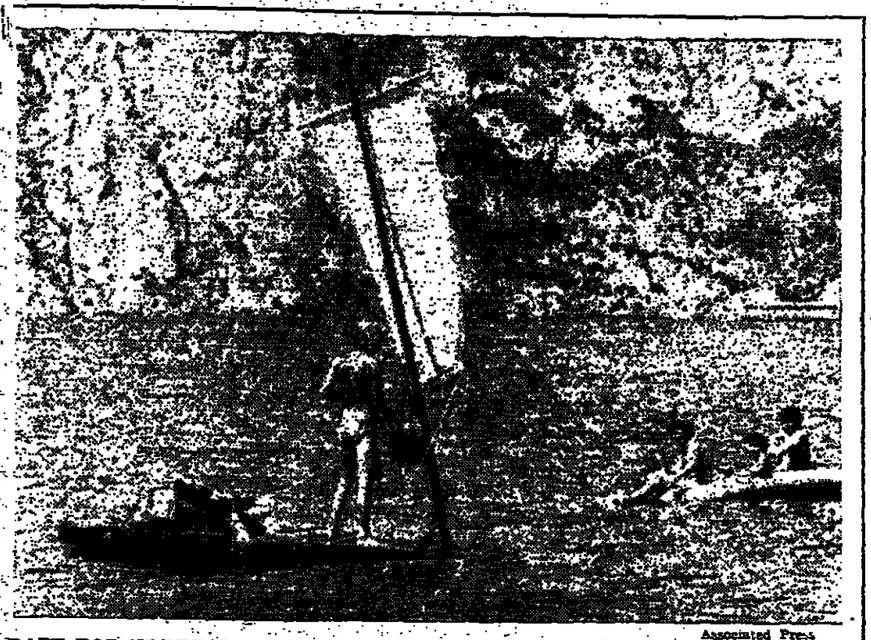


Associated Press

RAFT FOR FRIENDS—Three youngsters in a rubber boat paddling out to call on a vacationing West German who is "camping out" on Lake Garda in Italy.

Senior Citizens Take to the Road on Motorcycles

By Georgia Dullea

CENTER MORICHES, N.Y. (NYT).—The other day the nicest motorcycle gang roared up to a movie theater near here, and a tiny figure in a leather jacket appeared at the ticket window waving a pink card.

"Do you take senior citizens' cards?" asked 65-year-old Nellie Zimmet, gray bangs peeking from the helmet she wears while riding a 750-pound Harley-Davidson Electra-Glide, known in less savory circles as the hawg."

Nowadays, a senior citizen's card means more than a discount at the movies. That and a motorcycle may even qualify one for membership in the Angelic Hellions, an elite Suffolk County touring club for retired couples aged 60 and over. Sort of a Heck's Angels.

Leathers are not required attire, although most Hellions prefer them. Mrs. Zimmet, her husband Nat, 67, and their neighbor, Dave Cuccia, 61, always zip up their leathers before zipping down the Long Island Expressway. ("You gotta keep up with the crowd," Mr. Zimmet says.)

On the other hand, Lucy Cuccia, 60, travels in a luminescent spacesuit that matches her silvery hairdo and gives off a lovely glow from the Cuccias' Honda CB-500. "We let Lucy ride in front," Mrs. Zimmet said. "She lights the way."

No, the Angelic Hellions aren't listed among the American Motorcycle Association's 1,500 chartered clubs, nor can they claim to be the country's first cyclist club. The Early Wheels beat them out. (The Wheels, who rally in Florida every year during something called Speed Week, should not be confused with the middle-aged Retreads, who accept members as young as 40.)

Even so, the Hellions are perhaps the newest (barely a year old), the smallest (four riders, two bikes) and the pluckiest motorcycle gang around.

Motorcycles were not on the mind of Dave Cuccia when, in 1969, he retired as a rack jobber (a supplier of housewares to supermarkets) and moved from his Ossining, N.Y., home to a bay-front colonial here on Laura Lee Drive. At the time, Mr. Cuccia was contemplating nothing more strenuous than pulling bluefish over the side of his boat.

Before long, he began hearing a varooming sound. It turned out to be a certain madcap couple from South Street. They had the bike, the boots, the helmet, the goggles, the whole "easy rider" bit.

Mrs. Cuccia was not impressed. "I remember looking out the window and thinking, 'Boy, that woman has got to be out of her mind,'" she now recalls.

Eventually, the couples met while fishing. Mr. Cuccia was soon hooked on motorcycles, and Mrs. Zimmet, a fairly new rider herself ("I wasn't going to let him pick up some young chippie") persuaded Mrs. Cuccia to give it a whirl ("OK, but just around the block.")

That was 5,000 miles ago.

A favorite trip is the 65-mile run to Montauk Point, with stops here and there to explore dunes, eat hamburgers and check fishing stations "to see where they're running."

Once "terrified" of motorcycles, Mrs. Cuccia recently indulged her grandsons David, 10, and Michael, 9, with a one-cylinder Chibi for backyard scrambles.

Mrs. Cuccia sticks to the Honda and the highway, of course. "I love it. I don't even hold to Dave anymore. I feel like a butterfly out there."

Mrs. Zimmet feels "20 years younger" and Mr. Zimmet feels "50 years younger," which makes sense since the retired fuel oil dealer was just 18 when he first rode with the now-defunct East New York Motorcycle Club.

"I paid $300 for my first motorcycle, brand-new. This baby cost me $3,300," muses Mr. Zimmet, patting his Harley.

Motorcycling has changed a lot since those days, but the Angelic Hellions claim to keep up with the young ones and the wild ones. "And we always have. That's the courtesy of the road."

Lately they've been thinking about a little trip to Fort Lauderdale ... In the fall, before the bad weather sets in.

"The boys are trying to convince us," Mrs. Zimmet said, smiling and looking almost convinced.

The New York Times.

Nellie Zimmet, 65, her husband Nat, 67, members of Angelic Hellions, moving along on their Harley-Davidson.

Biblical Fortifications Found in Jordan

AMMAN, Aug. 14 (AP).—Archaeologists have found the fortifications of the biblical city of Hishbon, built around the 12th century BC, 20 miles south of Amman, the Jordanian Antiquities Department announced yesterday.

The excavations, carried out this summer, were sponsored by Andrews University in Berrien Springs, Mich., and the American School of Oriental Research. The team included 75 members from 10 countries: Jordan, the United States, Australia, Canada, Britain, New Zealand, Germany, Denmark, Norway and Indonesia.

Despite U.S., Vatican Complaints

South Korea Sentences 36 More to Prison

By Richard Halloran

SEOUL, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The ith Korean government conued today to suppress political ersaries of President Chung e Park as pressures to ease up unted.

secret court-martial anced tersely that 36 more pers had been sentenced to prison h terms ranging from five rs to life. Sentences for 23 ers are expected to be made blic tomorrow, bringing the al to 194 convicted on charges conspiring to overthrow the ernment.

Other major developments inded the following:

• The Foreign Ministry closed investigation of the case of Kim Dae Jung, President Park's 1971 election opponent, who was kidnapped from Tokyo by South Koreans last August. The ministry said that there was no evidence to prove that South Korean government officials were involved—despite Japanese contentions that they were.

• It was learned that 10 Protestant leaders have sent a letter to Mr. Park, proposing that he lift his repressive decrees and grant amnesty to the political prisoners on Liberation Day tomorrow.

• The government here was the target of several expressions of concern about political repression. The expressions came from President Ford, the State Department, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the Vatican, in addition to earlier protests from the French, Belgian and other European governments.

Authoritative South Korean sources have said that President Park plans to begin removing the restrictions on political activity within a few months, once he is certain that outbursts against him will not recur.

But the government apparently is not yet prepared to tell the South Korean people that. The Korean ambassador to the United States, Hahm Pyong Choon, outlined the policy to American newsmen in the United States yesterday and reports of his remarks ran in the early editions of some newspapers here today. But the government ordered the story removed from later editions.

Of the 36 sentences disclosed today, the most severe was a life term to Lee Sung Jae, an alleged member of the People's Revolutionary party, which the government considers a Communist organization.

In addition, 13 persons were given 15 years each, 13 were sentenced to 12 years apiece, eight were given eight years each, and one was given a 5-to-15-year term. The government gave no explanation of the charges or the prison terms.

In the Kim Dae Jung case, the South Korean Foreign Minister, Kim Dong Jo, informed the Japanese ambassador here that the South Korean government had completed its investigation of the kidnapping and found no evidence that South Korean officials were involved.

The foreign minister also said that Mr. Kim, who is being tried for alleged violations of the election law in 1967 and 1971, would not be permitted to leave South Korea until the trial is over.

Japanese diplomats here indicated they felt that the South Korean government had violated the spirit, if not the letter, of an agreement reached in November under which Mr. Kim's kidnappers would be tried and Mr. Kim would be allowed to return to Japan.

Mr. Kim, in an interview in his home, where he is confined, said: "I am very shocked. I didn't expect this kind of attitude by my government. I regret that my case cannot be solved."

Ulster Catholics Reveal Plan To Set Up Their Own Army

BELFAST, Aug. 14 (UPI).—A holic veterans' leader said to- that Northern Ireland's Cathes intend to set up their own izens' army to protect themves from a planned Protestant ne guard.

hil Curran, head of the Cath- ex-servicemen's organization, he had ordered the 20,000 nbers of his group "to report duty" as a nucleus of the new e.

"We will be retaining our own tity, but we call on the Cath- population to form themes into a people's army to tect themselves from a Proint backlash," Mr. Curran said n interview carried by a local spaper.

militant leaders of the prove's majority Protestant comnity already have begun reiting men for their home rd, which they say will be ed and will step up security areas along the border with Irish Republic.

Northern Ireland Secretary lin Rees, Britain's minister for the area, warned yesterday against "irresponsible action outside the law" to set up an armed "third force."

British troops marked the fifth anniversary of their arrival in the province by fanning out through a border area where two soldiers died yesterday in an explosion caused by a land mine planted by the illegal Irish Republican Army.

A British Army spokesman said the operation was aimed against members of the IRA, which said it killed the two commandos in retaliation for the shooting death of a Catholic last week.

In Newry, 30 miles south of Belfast, half the city—including 1,000 homes, two hospitals and a factory—was without electricity because engineers refused to carry out routine maintenance of cables.

The IRA has threatened to shoot men seen repairing cables because, it charges, repairmen have been helping the British Army by turning off power in areas of the city where soldiers prefer to work in darkness.

Reds Renew Their Attacks In Two Towns Near Danang

DANANG, South Vietnam, Aug. (UPI).—Communist troops end- a weeklong battlefield lull to- renewing attacks against two rict capitals within 25 miles Danang and shelling a proial airport, field officers said. The officers said Duc Duc rict capital, 25 miles southst of Danang and 370 miles th of Saigon, came under und attack, but details of the ting were not immediately own.

Duc Duc is eight miles southt of Thuong Duc, the district ital overrun a week ago.

The Communists also shelled edge of Duy Xuyen district, miles south of Danang, and nched a ground attack against town defenses.

Results of the attack were not known and fighting was continuing, battlefield reports said.

Communist gunners shelled Bien Hoa air base, 14 miles north of Saigon, for the fifth day running, the Saigon military command said today.

Military spokesmen said 67 Soviet-made 122-mm rockets have crashed into the airport and surrounding villages since last Saturday.

The command said 11 rockets hit the airport, a mental hospital and two villages today, killing a civilian and wounding 16. The single fatality was a patient in the hospital.

"The Communists are trying to support their troops by shelling the air base, and they also are trying to interrupt movements of our air force," a command spokesman said.

Bien Hoa air base is the headquarters of the South Vietnamese 3d Air Division and lies close to the city of Bien Hoa, of 95,000 population. The shelling began Saturday, killing at least three civilians and wounding a score, but has caused little damage to the military installation.

Low-Power A-Blast Touched Off in Nevada

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (Reuters).—The United States today exploded a nuclear device in the Nevada desert, its third announced weapons-related test this year, the Atomic Energy Commission said. A spokesman said the blast was in a yield range equivalent to less than one megaton—30,000 tons of TNT.

He said the Soviet Union has conducted three known nuclear tests this year and China one. The French have carried out five nuclear tests at Mururoa Atoll, in the South Pacific, since June. Britain and India have also exploded nuclear devices this year.

Ross L. Malone Dies, 63; Headed U.S. Law Group

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Ross L. Malone, 63, who was one of the youngest men to serve as president of the American Bar Association, died yesterday in Roswell, N.M.

Mr. Malone was 47 when he was elected president of the ABA in 1958. He had been general counsel of the General Motors Corp. and also a deputy attorney general of the United States, in 1952-53.

Mr. Malone was to have been honored on Friday at the annual meeting of the ABA in Honolulu. The group had planned to give him its medal, its highest award, in recognition of his private, public and corporate law service, covering a span of more than 40 years. He was cited by the association as one of the principal drafters of the 25th Amendment to the U.S. Constitution.

It was proposed July 6, 1965, and ratification was completed on Feb. 10, 1967. It was the amendment under which Vice-President Ford succeeded last week to the presidency and was nominated to the vice-presidency last year.

Joseph W. Barnett

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Joseph W. Barnett, 72, retired president and vice-chairman of the board of Carmon Mills, Inc., a textile manufacturer, died on Monday in Port Chester, N.Y., of a heart attack.

Edward Gudeman

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (AP).—Edward Gudeman, 67, under secretary of commerce for former President John F. Kennedy, died Monday of pneumonia. Mr. Gudeman was under secretary from 1961 to 1963. He served as a vice-president of Sears, Roebuck and Co., until retiring in 1959.

The Latecomers on the Festival Circuit

PARIS (IHT).—The following is a list of festivals beginning Sept. 1 or later (previous lists have appeared in the IHT on March 20, April 9, June 6 and July 16, 1974)—with addresses where additional information can be obtained. Festival information received later will appear in the Arts Agenda.

* * *

Mazamet, France (Sept. 1-8): This mainly Bach festival in Languedoc is in its ninth year. This year the principal performers are the New England Conservatory Orchestra and Chorus, conductors Gunther Schuller, Lorna Cooke de Varon and the Rev. Emile Martin, and organist Michel Chapuis. The Christmas Oratorio is the principal Bach item in the program, which also includes choral works by Schutz and Beethoven. (Maison du Tourisme, Square G. Tournier, 81200 Mazamet, France).

* * *

Besançon, France (Sept. 5-15): The 24th International Young Conductors Competition, and the concerts will include commemorations of this year's anniversaries of Schoenberg and Fauré, and the world premiere of Marius Constant's "Le Jeu de Sainte-Agnès." Among the performers on hand will be Alfred Brendel, Colette Herzog, Gundula Janowitz, the Parrenin Quartet, I Solisti Veneti, the Ensemble Vocal et Instrumental de Lausanne, the ORTF Orchestre National under Sergiu Celibidache and the Orchestre de Paris under Josef Krips. (Festival International de Musique, Parc des Expositions, 25000 Besançon, France).

* * *

Berlin (Sept. 7-Oct. 3): A large-scale homage to Arnold Schoenberg, many of whose important years as composer and teacher were spent here, is the centerpiece of this year's festival with participants including the Berlin and Vienna Philharmonics, the Deutsche Oper, the London Sinfonietta, the Juilliard Quartet, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau, Barbara Scherler, Maurizio Pollini—and including major exhibitions on the composer in the Akademie der Künste and the National Galerie. There is in addition the usual rich program, including the local premiere of Britten's "Death in Venice," a visit by the Los Angeles Philharmonic under Zubin Mehta, and a Bauhaus Archive exhibition covering the years 1928-33. (Berliner Festwochen, Bundesallee 1-12, Berlin 15).

* * *

Bonn (Sept. 14-29): The bulk of the program deals with the city's principal native son, Beethoven, presented by performers that include Maurizio Pollini, Sviatoslav Richter, Rudolf Serkin, orchestras from Los Angeles, Leningrad and Bonn, and the Juilliard and Smetana Quartets. New music concentrates on Penderecki and Xenakis. (Kulturamt der Stadt Bonn, Kürfürstenstrase 2, 53 Bonn-Bad Godesberg, West Germany).

* * *

Perugia, Italy (Sept. 20-Oct. 4): The concert, opera and choral program here centers on music with religious associations, and the events are held here and in other Umbrian towns. (Sagra Musicale Umbra, 06100 Perugia, Italy).

* * *

Warsaw (Sept. 21-29): Eastern Europe's leading festival of contemporary music is in its 18th year, offering as usual a rich program of works and performers from East and West. (Warsaw Autumn, 27 Rynek Starego Miasta, 00-262 Warsaw).

* * *

Barcelona (Sept. 25-Oct. 31): The annual festival of the Jeunesses Musicales pays special attention this year to lieder, the Catalan composer Joaquim Homs and the world premiere of the opera "Oedipus and Jocasta" by Josef Soler. (Via Layetana 139, Barcelona).

* * *

Festival d'Automne de Paris (October-November): Really several festivals in one, including dance (Alwin Nikolais, Meredith Monk, Roland Petit); theater (Calderon's "Autosacramentales" by the Nuria Espert Company, "Timon of Athens" by the Bouffes du Nord staged by Peter Brook, Robert Wilson's "A Letter for Queen Victoria" and "Goodbye Mr. Freud!" by the Grand Magic Circus); contemporary music in several places, including programs by the embryonic Boulez-led Centre Beaubourg, and art at the Musée Galliera and the Centre National d'Art Contemporain, 13 Cité Bergère, 75009 Paris).

* * *

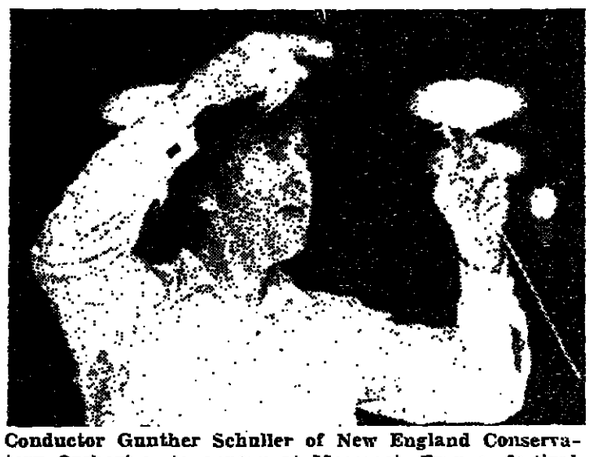
Graz (Oct. 5-25): Austria's leading festival of the contemporary arts offers its usual musical program filled with world and Austrian premieres and special attention in concerts, symposiums and exhibitions to Alexander von Zemlinsky (not excluding his brother-in-law and pupil Schoenberg), Shaffer's "Royal Hunt of the Sun," Britten's "Death in Venice" and Handke's "The Unreasonable Die Out" will have their Austrian premieres. (Steirischer Herbst, Mandellstrasse 38, A-8010 Graz, Austria).

* * *

Bratislava, Czechoslovakia (Oct. 5-20): This is the 10th year for this festival in the Slovak capital, on the border not far from Vienna. It includes a tribune for young musical interpreters as well as performances by native and noted foreign soloists and ensembles. (Bratislava Music Festival, Slovkoncert, Cs. Umelecka Agentura, Leningradska 5, Bratislava).

* * *

Wexford, Ireland (Oct. 23-Nov. 3): Mainly for rare opera, this year comprising Mayr's "Medea in Corinto," Massenet's "Thais," and Peter Cornelius's "The Barber of Bagdad," but also including concerts and revues by Michael Aspinall—the last named including "An Evening of Italian Rubbish" and "A Golden Treasury of Victorian Song." (Wexford Festival Opera, Theatre Royal, Wexford, Ireland).



Conductor Gunther Schuller of New England Conservatory Orchestra, to appear at Mazamet, France, festival.

Defense on the Stand as Rothko Trial Goes Into Its 15th Week

By Morris Kaplan

NEW YORK Aug. 14 (NYT).—Mark Rothko's two children and State Attorney General Louis Lefkowitz have rested their case against the Marlborough Gallery, its head, Frank Lloyd, and the executors of the Mark Rothko Foundation, to which he willed his paintings.

As the trial in Surrogate's Court went into its 15th week, the litigation shifted to the defense. Mr. Lloyd, head of the international concern and a powerful figure in the art world, will take the witness stand in his own defense.

Joining him as expert defense witness will be Claus Perls, a prominent Madison Avenue art dealer; Peter Selz, curator of the contemporary art museum at the University of California at Berkeley, and Gilbert Vix, managing director of Rea Bros, London insurance brokers.

Expected Testimony

They are expected to testify that the three executors of the Rothko estate valued properly the gross value of the 800 paintings left by the artist. Bernard Reis, a director of Marlborough, Theodore Stamos, a painter, and Morton Levine, an anthropologist, were executors of Mr. Rothko's will.

The artist's 23-year-old daughter, Kate, and her 10-year-old brother, Christopher, sued to dismiss the executors, and cancel the contract they made disposing of the paintings in a bulk sale and consignment to Marlborough Gallery. Rothko committed suicide Feb. 25, 1970.

The executors estimated the gross value of the estate for tax purposes at $6,211,832.06. But witnesses called by Mr. Lefkowitz have placed its worth as high as $32 million. Kate and Christopher Rothko are also involved in a struggle with the Rothko Foundation, to which their father willed his paintings.

The suit alleges that the contract "wasted the assets" of the estate by selling the 100 paintings to Marlborough for $1.8 million and consigning 700 others to Marlborough to be sold at a commission of 50 per cent. It charges also that Mr. Reis and Mr. Stamos were guilty of self-dealing. Mr. Stamos became a client of the gallery several months after the contract was signed.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

—1974— High.	Low.	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Last.	Net Ch'ge
21⅞	12¼	Conrac .60	6	27	15½	14½	14½	— 1⅛
21½	6	ConEd .45p	4	268	8	7⅝	8	
71	34¾	ConEd pf 6		3	42½	42	42½	— ½
58	28½	ConEd pf 5		3	36	35⅝	36	
54½	28½	CnE pfC4.65		z110	35	34⅞	34⅞	— ⅛
24⅞	14¾	ConFds 1.35	6	60	16⅛	15½	15¾	— ⅝
70⅞	45⅛	ConF pf4.50		18	49	48	48	— 1¼
20⅛	12⅝	ConFrgt .70	11	24	14¾	14¼	14¼	— ¾
26¾	16⅛	ConNGs 2.10	7	38	19⅝	19	19	— ¼
24⅞	11	ConsuPow 2	7	76	13	12½	12½	— ½
94½	60½	CnPw pf7.45		z240	62	61½	61½	
62	45¼	CnPw pf4.52		z200	45	45	45	— ¼
8¾	5⅛	Cont Air Lin	11	73	6⅛	5¾	5¾	— ⅜
26	20¼	ConCan 1.60	6	23	23⅛	22¾	23	
11	7	ConlCop .80	3	7	9	9	9	
41⅞	25	Cont Cp 2.40	6	91	27⅞	26⅛	26½	— 1¼
45	29½	ClIC pfA2.50		8	30½	29½	29½	— 1½
45	29	ClIC pfB2.50		2	31	31	31	
39¼	28¾	ContlCp 2.20	5	70	30½	28	28	— 3
14¾	9¼	ContlP 1.50e	9	47	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	— ¼
15⅝	5⅛	ContlR 1.77e	3	22	5⅞	5¾	5¾	— ¼
7¾	1⅜	ConMtg .48p	2	295	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ¼
58½	32½	ContOil 1.80	6	147	36¾	36¼	36½	— ⅞
19	11	ContTele 1	6	234	12⅛	11¼	11¼	— ⅞
39⅞	19¼	Control Dat	6	157	21⅛	20⅝	20¾	— ½
52	43¼	CnDt pf4.50		z100	45	45	45	— 1½
28	21⅝	Conwood 2	7	9	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅜
8¾	4⅛	CookUnit .52	6	96	4⅝	4⅛	4¼	— ½
46⅞	26¼	CoopInd 1.04	7	13	29¾	29⅜	29⅜	
8½	3⅞	Cooper Lab		89	5¾	5⅛	5⅛	— ¼
14½	7⅝	CoopTR .60	5	9	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
15⅝	8⅛	CopeInd .60	6	7	10¼	10	10	
34⅞	20	CoppRg .37e	2	27	23¼	22½	22¾	— ⅞
27¼	21¾	CopwCp 1.60	4	11	22½	22	22	— ½
3¾	2⅛	Cordura Cp	6	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
90¼	57¼	CornG 1.12a	15	70	59¼	57¾	57⅞	— 1¼
23¾	5½	Cousin 2.06e	3	28	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
7¼	5½	Cowles .10e	10	2	5½	5½	5½	
19⅞	12⅝	CoxBdct .35	7	32	13½	12⅞	13⅛	— ⅝
35	25¼	CPC Intl 1.86	8	55	26¾	25	26⅜	— ⅜
31⅞	15⅛	CraneCo 1b	4	102	30⅞	29⅝	29⅝	— 1¼
7½	5	CreditF .42	7	24	5¼	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
22¼	16	CrockN 1.66	6	30	16½	16	16½	+ ¼
12½	8⅝	CrompK .30	4	3	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
20⅞	13⅛	CrouHin .60	8	2	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
23	17	Crown Cork	9	44	17¾	17½	17½	— ½
29½	27½	CrwZell 1.60	6	41	29⅜	28⅝	29⅛	— ⅝

هكذا من الأصل

BUSINESS

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

FINANCE

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

PARIS, THURSDAY, AUGUST 15, 1974

nilever Earnings Fall; osses at VW Widen

NDON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).— ts at Unilever in the sec- quarter and first half fell the year-ago levels, the -Dutch food and detergents any reported today, revers- a 14 per cent increase tered in the opening three hs of the year.

e company warned that "it nlikely that profit accruing dinary capital (for the whole 974) will reach the level ved in 1973."

cond-quarter net totaled £41.3 on, down 16 per cent from the million earned in the year- period. For the first six hs, profits were off 2.7 per at £82.7 million.

les for the first half were 7 per cent at £2.72 billion. e company said that "in spite substantial increase in sales e, the second quarter was a cult one for profits owing to xceptional combination of ad- factors, especially in Eu- . The difficulties were partly seen, but were more wide- ad and severe than expected."

said that "the cost of most e raw materials used by our companies remained at ex- ionally high levels. The cost hemicals and packaging ma- ials continued to rise steeply, lid many other costs. Profit gins were squeezed by price rols in many of the countries re we operate."

e group said it operated at ss in Austria and Italy and in Britain the competitive tion of margarine was un- mined by the government's er subsidy.

e company said that the bined results of the British Dutch companies were cal- ted at exchange rates on e 30.

nilever said that both higher rest charges and increased ation "will persist during the ainder of the year," two ors it cited as the main ons for not expecting 1974 ating profit to match that of ear earlier.

n the London Stock Exchange, lever Ltd. shares fell 37 to pence after being as low as . Unilever NV was quoted at 1/4, down 1 1/4.

VW Losses Increased

OLFSBURG, West Germany, 14 (Reuters).—Volkswagen- said today that its group in the first quarter, report- in May to be 86 million sche marks, increased further e second quarter of this year. a letter to shareholders, the pany did not elaborate on its ings.

orldwide sales declined 3 per to 8.83 billion DM in the six months of this year, ough outside Germany sales up 2 per cent.

e company warned that er prices will not enable it reak even this year.

orldwide production declined cent in the six months to ,000 units, but foreign sub- ries stepped up their output .6 per cent from the compa- 1973 period. VW said.

U.S. sales declined by 31.6 cent in the first half while p sales, including Audi-NSU, off 28 per cent.

Europe, group sales were off 26 per cent and VW sales fell 18.3 per cent.

Despite the sales and production falls, group investments increased 56 per cent to 957 million DM in the first half from 612 million DM.

The company said its worldwide workforce was down only 1 per cent at 213,000 from 215,000 a year ago.

Gold Leaps On War News

By Terry Robards

LONDON, Aug. 14 (NYT).—The renewed fighting on Cyprus and continuing anxieties over world economic trends brought speculative bying into the gold bullion market here today, while stock prices plummeted to another 19-year low.

The price of gold leaped $5.75 an ounce to $157.50 at the close in a traditional reaction to international uncertainties.

Gold shares also benefited from buying on the London Stock Exchange, but the market in general swung sharply lower. The Financial Times industrial index plunged 19 points and closed at 314.2, its lowest closing level since mid-1955.

The decline in the index was the largest in nearly five months. It reflected not only international uncertainties but the weak stock market in New York and the near-record visible trade deficit reported for Britain yesterday.

It was estimated today that more than £2.5 billion in stock values had been wiped off the market so far this week. The FT index has dropped 23 points, or just under 10 per cent, in the last three trading sessions.

The market seems to be saying that British companies are headed for a period of declining profits due to a slackening economy. Inflation and interest rates are at record levels and the nation's trade deficit, now estimated at upwards of £4 billion for 1974, will be one of the highest in the world.

Japan Trade Shows Surplus In Last Month

Payments Deficit Smallest in 17 Months

TOKYO, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—The long-awaited substantial improvement in Japan's external payments finally appeared last month, with the overall balance for July registering its smallest deficit in 17 months. The trade balance moved back into a comfortable surplus.

Provisional figures released by the Finance Ministry today showed that the overall balance-of-payments deficit shrunk to $200 million in July from $1,277 billion in June and from $657 million a year earlier.

The improvement from the preceding month stemmed mainly from a big jump in the trade surplus, while the improvement from July 1973 came from a sharp decline in the net outflow of long-term capital.

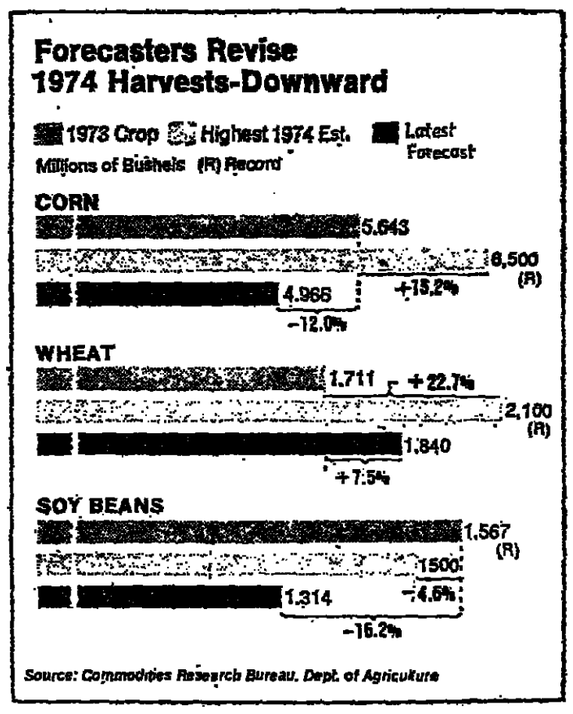
The trade balance was in surplus by $330 million last month against a $34 million surplus in June and a $489 million surplus a year ago.

Exports totaled $5.09 billion, up 56 per cent from July 1973, while imports were listed as $4.77 billion, a gain of 72 per cent.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, exports totaled $4.855 billion, up 1.1 per cent from June. Imports advanced 3 per cent to $4.754 billion—leaving a surplus of $101 million, down from $185 million in June.

The long-term capital balance showed a net outflow of $410 million last month, down from $625 million in June and a sharp improvement from the July 1973 deficit of $1.012 billion. Last month's total was composed of a $297 million net outflow of Japanese-owned capital and a $127 million outflow of foreign funds. The Finance Ministry attributed the foreign outflow to sales of Japanese securities by overseas investors.

In a separate report, Mitsubishi Bank predicted today that Japan's overall balance of payments could show a surplus of about $200 million in the second half of 1974 against a $7.22 billion deficit in the first half.



Size of U.S. Crop Shortfall Casts Gloom Among Experts

By Ernest Holsendolph

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—Agricultural economists and food industry spokesmen have reacted with surprise over the latest gloomy crop predictions by the Agriculture Department, and most said the situation was becoming very serious.

The dry hot weather in the Midwest had been expected to cause reductions in previously optimistic grain harvest predictions by the government, but hardly any industry observers were prepared for corn crop estimates of 4.97 billion bushels, about 12 per cent behind last year's crop.

Estimates of production of soybeans and sorghum grains, which along with corn are key elements in feed for dairy cows, beef cattle and poultry, were also down.

Agriculture Secretary Earl Butz, who had been playing down the importance of the drought, thought to be the worst in 20 years, said at a meeting of poultry producers in New Orleans yesterday that food prices might go up 14 per cent this year.

Richard Lyng, president of the American Meat Institute, said that if current crop estimates hold, cattle feed lot operators and growers of turkeys and broilers would be hit hardest. "They will have little or no opportunity to recover their costs," he said, adding that hog producers would be almost sure to cut back production.

What surprised the food industry was the fact that the Agriculture Department estimate was even lower than private findings of respected analysts released last week. Some skeptics, however, questioned the government figures because they were based on growing conditions as of Aug. 1, before rain fell last week in the Midwest.

Some analysts said rains, if they continue, could add 200 million or more bushels to Monday's estimates.

"What the crops need are gentle rains in the next two months and more seasonal temperatures," said Leslie Stice, a grain specialist at the University of Illinois. "Corn just doesn't do well at temperatures much over 95 degrees."

The nation's shortfall in grain crop yields, except for wheat, has been softened somewhat because export demand has been lower than expected. But this may not continue.

"For those looking for something else to worry about, there are reports of dry weather in China," said Mr. Stice. "Also, there is some concern that the Soviet Union may not be able to harvest completely its crops this summer."

Failures in those two large consuming nations could increase export demand and stir more demands in Congress to restrict exports, observers say.

French Trade Deficit Grows

PARIS, Aug. 14 (IHT).—Reversing what the government had warned was a fluke improvement in June, France's trade deficit widened sharply in July, the government reported today.

On a seasonally-adjusted basis, the July deficit totaled 3.013 billion francs (about $628 million), up from the revised June deficit of 392 million francs. The July shortfall was second only to the May deficit of 3.08 billion francs.

However, government spokesmen noted that the figures for both June and July were distorted by the temporary shutdown in June of certain oil refineries—which resulted in a sharp drop of oil imports for June and a massive increase in July.

A more realistic evaluation of the trade balance, the spokesmen said, is to take the average of June and July. The resulting 1.7-billion-franc deficit, they said, is about equal to the monthly average deficit registered since the beginning of the year.

Imports on a seasonally-adjusted basis in July totaled 22.122 billion francs, up from 20.27 billion francs in June. Exports fell to 19.11 billion francs from 19.88 billion francs in June.

The seasonally-adjusted deficit for the first seven months of the year totaled 11.78 billion francs, compared with a surplus of 3.95 billion francs in the like period a year ago.

The one bright spot, officials said, is that exports continue to show an increase of 35 per cent over the year-ago figures.

The unadjusted trade figures for July showed a deficit of 1.68 billion francs, up from 652 million in June.

The gross deficit so far this year totals 11.7 billion francs.

Europeans Planning to Invest More in U.S., Study Shows

By Robert Metz

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—A comprehensive study of 350 European institutions that invest in U.S. securities shows that these money managers, representing a substantial part of the European assets available for investment, are far more international than their U.S. counterparts.

These 350 institutions, covering every major European country, have invested some $35 billion of their $150 billion investment funds in U.S. securities. By contrast, U.S. money managers invested 97 per cent of their portfolios in domestic securities, a financial research and communications concern estimates.

The company, Technimetrics, Inc., has just published a 160-page study of the European investment community's commitment here called "European Financial Institutions: A Study of Their Involvement in U.S. Securities."

The study, conducted in the first three months of this year, found that 85 per cent of the institutions planned to increase their investments here significantly during the next three years.

Such a strategy could be expected to provide much-needed breadth to the U.S. securities markets. The study attempted to pinpoint the relative activity of the Europeans in the U.S. market in the last three years compared with their investment plans the next three.

Some 55 per cent of the money managers studied said they had increased their U.S. holdings "modestly" from 1971 through 1973, while 90 per cent said they planned significant increases in the next three years.

The industry groups getting the most attention at the time of the survey—at the height of the oil crisis—by these money managers were such issues as oil and oil service, banks, office equipment and capital-intensive companies and drug companies.

Of the $35 billion invested in the United States by the money managers in the study, $18 billion, or a little better than half, was invested by Swiss financial institutions, mainly banks.

England was No. 2 in terms of U.S. investments with $6.8 billion, or nearly 20 per cent of the total European commitment here. France was No. 3 with $3 billion, and Scotland No. 4 with $2.4 billion.

Advisers to Ford Split on Tactics

By Paul E. Steiger

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14.—A split is developing among President Ford's leading economic advisers as to how aggressive he should be in combatting inflation.

Some, including Federal Reserve Board chairman Arthur Burns, are lobbying for a more vigorous approach. Measures being advanced by members of this group include:

- Temporary controls on U.S. grain exports to restrain the rise in food prices expected because of the drought-caused damage to this year's corn crop.

["We might have to restrict temporarily our exports of grain," one high official, who asked to remain anonymous, told AP-Dow Jones. "The matter is under some examination, though not at the highest level," an administration economist confirmed. Another said that although most administration economists oppose controls, "there is a widespread view outside the government that controls are inevitable and even desirable."]

Re-establishment of administration powers to delay (but not ban or reduce) planned wage or price increases.

- Creation of new wage-price guidelines, like the guidepost program in the Kennedy and Johnson administrations.

Other officials, including Allen Greenspan, new chairman of the Council of Economic Advisers, and Roy Ash, director of the Office of Management and Budget, contend that such moves have backfired before and likely would again.

They want the President to rely almost entirely on a tight budget and restrictive monetary policies to fight inflation, and to eschew additional moves, such as interfering in any way in private wage and price decisions.

Ford Signal Awaited

Mr. Ford has not yet given any clear signal which way he will go. Aides said his anti-inflation posture will not take full shape until after the economic "summit meeting" he proposed Monday night, which is expected to be held early next month.

White House Press Secretary J.F. terHorst said yesterday that Mr. Ford has not made up his mind whether the revived Cost of Living Council should have power to postpone wage or price increases for 30 to 45 days, as Mr. Burns has advocated.

Those who want Mr. Ford to pursue a more far-reaching inflation policy argue that Americans will not tolerate the current pace of price increases much longer.

Fertile Ground for Demagogue

Mr. Burns, for example, is known to fear that continued inflation is increasing the chance that a demagogue will be able to damage the political system with inflammatory appeals to frustrated middle class workers. Mr. Burns and others argue that tight credit and budget policies will not work fast enough by themselves to produce solid progress soon enough.

Such progress, they contend, is necessary to head off a new wage-price spiral as workers demand higher wage increases as compensation for lost purchasing power, only to have the higher wage costs provoke their employers into boosting prices.

Export controls on grains would keep more U.S. grain at home and thus retard a new surge of food price increases, Mr Burns holds. Meanwhile, guidelines for wage and price boosts coupled with delaying powers for the Cost of Living Council would retard any rapid escalation of wages and prices.

Messrs. Ash, Greenspan, presidential counselor Kenneth Rush and other administration advisers are understood to oppose this approach. They argue that any powers beyond mere monitoring and reporting for the council would set off a rush by business to increase prices immediately—and beat the imposition of a new freeze or controls programs.

Opponents of government restraint on grain exports contend that such controls would cause more long-run damage than short-run benefit. They argue the controls would reduce U.S. earnings of foreign currencies needed to finance purchase of oil and other imports, and would lead Japan and other important customers for U.S. agricultural products to establish relationships with other suppliers.

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Some Are Urging Farm Export Ban

Stocks Sink to 4-Year Low; Simon Sees Lasting Inflation

NEW YORK Aug. 14 (IHT).—New fighting on Cyprus and the old problems of inflation dragged prices on the New York Stock Exchange down to their lowest level in about four years today.

The Dow Jones industrial average sank 15.87 to 740.54. The last time it closed lower was Aug. 20, 1970, when it finished at 729.60.

Volume totaled 11.75 million shares, compared with 10.14 million yesterday.

Perhaps the most gloomy prediction yet by the government on the outlook for inflation also appeared to leave Wall Street a little dazed. Treasury Secretary William Simon warned today that reducing inflation to acceptable levels could take two to five years, even if all necessary steps are taken right away.

Gold mining shares were strong and unusually active. ASA Ltd. gained 5 1/2 to 102 1/2, Dome Mines was ahead 2 7/8 at 59 7/8, Campbell Redlake rose 3 to 44 and Homestake Mining was ahead 1 1/2 at 63 7/8.

Hewlett-Packard sank 4 7/8 to 69. The Wall Street Journal reported that some analysts who follow the issue, trading at 25 times this fiscal year's earnings estimate, think the stock price already has taken into account an expected strong earnings gain. Some reportedly "see storm clouds ahead for the high expectations built into the stock's price."

Grumman, which had dropped more than two points yesterday, turned up 3/8 to 10 1/2 following a report that Iran was prepared to help finance production of the firm's F-14 fighter plane. Yesterday, the Senate rejected a Navy agreement which would have provided a sharp increase in advance payments to Grumman to build the aircraft.

The American Stock Exchange index fell 1.30 to 76.80.

On the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ industrial average fell by 1.55 to close at 67.42.

Bond prices closed narrowly mixed in generally quiet and featureless trading.

Short-dated government coupons ended with gains of up to 2/32, while longer maturities were unchanged to 1/8 lower.

In Chicago, grain futures closed generally higher but tumbled from limit gains at the session's opening.

Corn posted a limit gain of 10 cents a bushel after the government predicted a substantially reduced crop because of Midwest drought conditions. Soybean oil also gained the 100-point limit, as did oats at 6 cents a bushel.

But soybeans and wheat suffered heavy profit-taking that undermined limit gains at the opening. Soybeans fell sharply to close 1 1/2 to 15 cents a bushel higher. Wheat also opened sharply higher but dipped to close 3 1/2 cents lower to 1 higher.

House Extends Export Control Bill for 2 Years

WASHINGTON, Aug. 14 (AP-DJ).—The House approved a simple two-year extension of the Export Control Act yesterday after fending off measures that would have made the imposition of such controls easier.

The House cleared the simple extension to June 30, 1976, on a 379-to-6 vote. The decision overturned Banking Committee action that would have loosened the requirements for imposing controls.

Thus, the current conditions for clamping on such controls essentially would continue under the House-passed bill.

This requires that certain conditions be met: either there is a need for national security purposes, or a particular commodity is determined to be in short supply domestically and inflation is abnormally high. The administration decides when such conditions exist.

The Senate Banking Committee has approved a measure that generally would make it easier to impose export-control restrictions. If the full Senate goes along, a House-Senate conference committee would have to reconcile the differences.

Markets Shut

Financial markets and banks closed at midday Wednesday in France and Italy for the beginning of the Assumption Day holiday. The markets and banks will be closed all day Thursday in those countries as well as in Austria, Belgium, Luxembourg, Spain. Markets in Italy will remain closed on Friday.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Dow Chemical Seeks General Crude

General Crude Oil has agreed to merge into a subsidiary of Dow Chemical in an exchange of stock valued at more than $400 million. Holders of General Crude common stock would receive two-thirds of a share of Dow common for each of the 8.8 million General Crude common shares outstanding. Holders of General Crude preferred would receive 2.675 shares of Dow common for each of the 219,000 shares outstanding. The ratios may be changed before a board meeting Friday of Glenmede Trust Co., trustee of the Pew Memorial Trust, which owns 63 per cent of General Crude's common shares. The agreement with Dow could be terminated if the Glenmede board does not approve the transaction.

Fiat Raises Prices

Fiat has raised prices an average of 11 per cent—bringing to about 40 per cent the price increases announced in the past eight months. Fiat officials said the new increase was needed to offset higher production costs, especially of labor and raw materials.

Mitsubishi Cuts Contraceptive Costs

Mitsubishi Chemical Industries says it has successfully developed a process which dramatically reduces the cost of making contraceptive pills. Its pills are produced from cholesterol, which could be extracted from wool greases or fish oil, instead of dioscorea, a kind of Mexican yam with limited production. The company claims that the new method reduces the number of processes necessary for production to only two from the present ten. The Japanese company says it will make a final decision this autumn as to whether to produce the pills in Japan or in the United States and other countries where the use of the pill is permitted. The pill is legally banned in Japan except on a doctor's prescription. Mitsubishi says it has received offers from some U.S. and European pharmaceutical firms to form technical links or joint ventures to manufacture the pill.

Conoco Delivers Gas Made From Coal

A coal-gasification project in Scotland financed by a group of U.S. concerns has begun delivering gas made from coal to several thousand Scottish families on a test basis. Continental Oil Co., which manages the project, says up to 2.5 million cubic feet a day of the fuel will be supplied to homes in the county of Fife, near Edinburgh, for the next several weeks. The Scottish families are believed to be the world's first consumers of gas made from coal that has been "upgraded" so that it can be substituted for natural gas without alterations of gas-fueled appliances. The homes had been using natural gas piped in from the North Sea and will resume using such gas once the demonstration has been completed. The substitute fuel is being supplied from a plant at Westfield, Scotland, which has concluded a year-long demonstration of coal-gas methanation—a process of producing methane from coal gas, giving it about the same heat content as natural gas. Methane is the main part of natural gas. Conoco says at least two major U.S. coal-gasification projects being planned will use information from the Westfield project to confirm the design of methanation units. The projects, one to be built by El Paso Natural Gas and the other by units of Pacific Lighting and Texas Eastern Transmission, are slated for construction in New Mexico.

Company Reports

Carnation

Second Quarter	1974	1973*
Revenue (millions).	445.7	335.9
Profits (millions)..	13.53	15.28
Per Share	1.04	0.86
First Half		
Revenue (millions).	893.4	689.3
Profits (millions)..	36.27	30.74
Per Share	2.04	1.73

*—Restated.

Connecticut General Insurance

Second Quarter	1974	1973
Profits (millions)..	a34.22	a37.54
Per Share	a1.25	a1.39
Profits (millions)..	b27.85	b35.54
Per Share	b1.02	b1.32
First Half		
Profits (millions)..	a58.25	a54.72
Per Share	a2.14	a2.03
Profits (millions)..	b49.13	b55.59
Per Share	b1.80	b2.06

(a)—Before securities transactions.
(b)—After securities transactions.

Norton Simon

Fourth Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	452.1	402.1
Profits (millions)..	20.75	20.62
Per Share (diluted)	0.43	0.42
Year		
Revenue (millions)	1,653.4	1,480.5
Profits (millions)..	72.23	78.38
Per Share	1.63	1.80
Per Share (diluted)	1.50	1.62

Oscar Mayer & Co.

Third Quarter	1974	1973
Revenue (millions).	238.6	228.4
Profits (millions)..	9.4	5.0
Per Share	0.99	0.53
Nine Months		
Revenue (millions).	719.5	632.1
Profits (millions)..	20.2	13.0
Per Share	2.14	1.38

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued From Page 6)

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	NYSEG	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NiaMP	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NiaMPr	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NiaMPr	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NiaMPr	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NL Ind	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NLT Cp	.40		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NorfSouth	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Norlin	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NCACal	.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NoAm	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NoAPhil	1.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NoCoAir	.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NoStUt	1.02		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NoIlGas	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NoIlG pf	1.90		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NindPS	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NNGas	2.10		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NoNG pfB	.49		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NoStPw	1.84		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NSPw pfB	6.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Northgr	.40e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Northrp	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Nrthp pfI	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NwNat	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NwBnc	1.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NwInd	85		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
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[illegible]	[illegible]	NwInd	pfA5		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NwInd	pfC5		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NwInd	pfA4.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NwPCp	.40e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NwAFL	1.92e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Norton	1.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NorSim	.36		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NorfS	pf2.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NucorCp	.24		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	NVF	4.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oak Ind	.40		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Occid Pet			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OccIP	pfB.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OccIP	pfZ.16		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OgdenCp	.90		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ogdn	pfI.87		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OhioEd	1.66		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OhEd	pfD.70		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OklaGE	1.36		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OklaNG	1.40		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OlinCp	1.10		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Olinkraft	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Omark	.36		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Oneida	.36		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OpelRa	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OrangR	1.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OtisElv	2.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OutMar	1.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OwensIl	Co		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OwnIll	pfA.75		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	OxfInd	.60b		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	PcAsh	1.20e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PacGas	1.68		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PacLig	1.64		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PacPtrl	.75		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PacPw	1.00		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PacTT	1.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PacTT	pf6		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Paine Webb			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PaIW	pf1.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PalmBc	.25		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pamida	Inc		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PanAm	Air		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PanHP	2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Paprcli	.60b		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ParHan	1.08		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ParPen	.50b		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pasco	Inc		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Paylnw	.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PeabGa	.09r		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Penn	Cent		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PennDx	.20b		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Penney	1.1e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PaPwLt	1.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PaPL	pfB.40		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PaPL	pfM.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PaPL	pfA.40		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pennwlt	1.28		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Penwl	pfC.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Penwl	pfI.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pennzoil	1b		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pennz	pfI.35		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PeopDrg	.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PeopGs	2.36		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PepsiCo	1.40		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PerkElm	.23		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Petinc	1.40		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Petinc	pf 1		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PeterPl	1.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PetrieStr	.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Petrolan	.38		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Petrim	2.46e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pfizer	.76		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PhelpD	2.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PhilaEl	1.64		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PhilE	pfK.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PhilE	pfR.75		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PhilE	pfB.85		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PhilE	pfI.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PhilE	pfJ.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PhilSub	1.30		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PhilipMo	.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Philip In	.30		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PhillPet	2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pickwk	1.29		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PiedNG	1.28		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pier 1	Imprt		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pillsbry	1.64		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PinnNGs	.76		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PitnyBo	.56		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PittFrg	.100		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pittston	.90b		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pizza Hut			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Plen Rsrch			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Playboy	.12		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Plessy	1.26e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PNEM	1.78e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Polaroid	.30		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pondcrosa			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PopCo	.80b		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Portecln			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Portr	pfI.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PortGE	1.52		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pollech	1.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PolmEl	1.16		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PolEl	pfI4.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PolEl	pfZ.44		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PPGInd	1.70		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Premier	.52		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Premr	pf.90		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Proct G	1.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ProdRsh	.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSA Inc			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSCol	1.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSEG	1.72		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSEG	pfA.62		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSEG	pfF.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSEG	pfI5.28		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSEG	pfD5.05		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSInd	2.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSInd	pfJ.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSInd	pfL.08		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSNH	1.64		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PSNM	1.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Publickr	.24		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Puebl	.30a		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PR Cem	.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PugSPL	1.98		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Pullmn	1.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PurexCp	.52		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	PurlFsh	.28		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Purolatr	.72		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	QuakOat	.76		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	QukOat	pf3		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	QuakSt	.64		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Questor	.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	RalstonP	.90		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ramad	.12b		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ranco In	.92		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RapidAm	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RapAm	pf 2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Raybest	1.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Raymnd	.36		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Raytheon	.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RCA cvpf	4		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	rReadg	Ipt		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RdgBale	.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Redman	.60p		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reece	.74a		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reed Tool	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ReichCh	.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RelianEl	.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Relian pf	3		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ReliaGrp	.40		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ReG pfB2.10			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Republic Cp	7		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RepFinS	.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RepMig	.7rp		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RepSil	1.20a		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ResrvOil	.10		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RetailCred	2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RevcoDS	.32		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Revere Cop			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Revlon	1.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rexham	.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rexnrd	1.08		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reyn	pfZ.36		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reynld	2.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Reyln	pfZ.55		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ReynMet	.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ReyM	pf4.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ReynSec	.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Richardsn	.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RichMer	.64		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Richmnd	.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RidderP	.40		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RiegelT	1120		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RioGran	.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RioGr	pf.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RileAid	.12		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RivianF	.86		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Robshaw	.90		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rohrlcn	1.30		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RobinsA	.24		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RochG	1.24b		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RochTel	.76		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockowr	.36		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rockwlnt	2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rkint	pf4.75		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rkint	pfJ.35		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RohmH	1.12		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rohrlnd	.90		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rollinsin	.25		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ronon	.24b		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Roper	1.10		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RoserA	.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rosario	.40		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RoyCCol	.64		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RoyID	2.70e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Royal Ind			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rubbrm	.36		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Rucker Co			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RustCrp	.76		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	RyderSy	.40		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

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1974 High	1974 Low	Stocks and Div	In $	P/E	Sls 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
[illegible]	[illegible]	SabineR	.40		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Ste Saf&gd	Ind		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Safeway	1.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Saga Corp			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	StJoeMin	2		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SLSaF	2.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SiPauls	.96		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SfRegR	1.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Salant	.24b		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SanDGs	1.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sandrs	Asso		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Sangamo	.70		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SJuan	1.30f		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SFeind	1.80		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SFeInd	pf.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SenFeInd	.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SargWel	.32		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SaulRt	1.43e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SavanE	1.12		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SavA St	.0ep		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SavODr	.15e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SavinB	Mch		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Saxon Ind			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SCA Svc			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Schaefer Cp			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SchergPl	.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SchlitzBr	.68		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Schlumb	.72		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SCM Cp	.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SCOAInd	.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ScotLFd	.58		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ScottPaz	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ScottPor	.60		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ScottPap	.68		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scotfys	.10		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ScovIlMfg	1		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scovil	pf2.50		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	ScudDuoVr			[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Scud	pf.60k		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SeaCont	.20		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SbdCL	1.15e		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SeabWA	.20r		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Seagrve	.24		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	SealdPw

هكذا من الأصل

American Stock Exchange Trading

1974 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
	8⅞	AAR Cp .10e	6	2	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
	4⅝	AAV Cos .25	4	6	4⅞	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
	5½	AbrdMf .40b	3	1	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
	1⅞	Acme Haml	4	14	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
	2⅝	Action Ind	3	7	2¾	2⅝	2¾	+ ⅛
	1⅜	Adam Russl	7	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	— ⅛
	¾	ADM Indust		1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
	5¼	AdobeO .05e	8	36	6⅛	6	6	— ⅛
	1⅞	A&EPlast P	3	1	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	
	11-16	Aegis Corp	6	13	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
	2⅞	AeroFlo .15e	4	2	4	4	4	
	⅜	Aerosol		4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
	1⅞	AfflCap .11t	6	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	1⅞	AIC Phr .56r	13	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	5	Airborn Frt	6	6	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
	4⅝	Airpax .45t	3	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	— ⅛
	15½	AlaxMaen 1	5	4	20½	19¾	19¾	— 1⅛
	12	Alan Wood	5	2	15½	15⅜	15⅜	— ⅛
	3⅛	Alaska Airl	9	17	4⅛	4	4⅛	
	1⅞	Albo Waldn		2	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	5	Alcolc .12a	7	14	5⅝	5	5	— ⅛
	5½	Alleghy Airl	3	71	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛
	27½	AllegA pfC 3		1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	— 1⅛
	2½	AllegA wtO		7	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
	1¼	Allied Art	5	11	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
	½	Altec Corp	23	11	11-16	⅝	11-16	— 1-16
	5-16	Altec Cp wt		2	7-16	7-16	7-16	
	7⅛	AlterFds .58	3	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
	6⅛	AMAX wt		1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
	2⅛	Amco Ind	3	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
	3¼	AHessLL wt		50	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
	1½	Am Aeronca	4	5	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
	6	AmBiltrt .50	4	6	7	7	7	— ⅛
	11¾	AmBusP .24	10	11	14⅛	14	14	— ⅛
	12⅜	AFltch 2.85e	4	3	13¾	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
	9	A GarPd .24	5	3	10⅜	10½	10½	— ⅛
	3⅛	Am Int Pict	4	2	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
	5	A Israel .39r	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
	32⅜	Am Mf 2.09e	4	3	34⅜	34⅛	34⅛	— 1
	3½	AmMot Inns	5	3	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	28¼	A Petrf 1.50	5	1	30	30	30	— ⅛
	3⅛	A Plan 1.02t	13	9	5⅝	5	5⅛	— ⅛
	3⅛	AmRltT .70r	6	7	4	4	4	— ⅛
	3½	A SafeE .58t	4	25	4	3⅞	3⅞	— ⅛
	1	AmTrain Sv	53	17	2⅛	2½	2⅛	+ ⅛
	7⅛	AMICCp .04	5	16	7¾	7⅝	7¾	+ ⅛
	1½	Anglo C .12e	6	46	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	
	4⅛	Anixter .05e	4	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
	21⅞	Aquit Ca .30	17	2	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	— ⅛
	9	Ariz CL .10e	7	16	11⅛	11	11⅛	
	2½	Armac Ent	2	25	3⅛	2⅞	3	+ ⅛
	8⅝	Armin Cp	4	49	12⅛	11	11⅛	— 1⅛
	3⅛	Arrow Elect	3	2	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
	5⅛	Arundel .49t	4	38	6	5⅞	6	
	2	Arwood Cp	3	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
	7⅛	Asamera O	8	16	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
	6½	AshlOil Can	6	13	7⅞	7½	7½	— ⅛
	5	Atlantis .25e	3	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	+ ⅛
	⅝	Atco Ind	11	6	⅞	⅞	⅞	
3	11¾	Atl Richf wt		31	14½	14	14	— ⅛
	11⅛	AtlCMB .70e	4	5	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
	⅛	AtlAas Cp wt		6	15-16	13-16	13-16	
5	18¼	Augatinc .15	17	101	19⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
	7¼	Austral Oil	11	6	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
	7½	Auto Train		17	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
	2⅛	Auto Bldg	6	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
	2	Autmat Rad	8	7	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	— ⅛
	6	AutmSvc .20	6	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
4	2½	AVEMC .14	18	16	2⅞	2½	2⅞	+ ⅛
	12	AVX Corp	13	4	13½	13⅛	13½	
9	6½	Bada M .50e	5	1	6½	6½	6½	— ⅛
	12⅛	BanFd 1.12e		6	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛

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6¼	2⅛	Dynictn .05e	9	32	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞	
5⅛	2⅝	Dynell .48t	5	11	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
12⅜	8⅛	E Systm .80	5	5	9⅝	9⅛	9⅝	
1⅞	1	Eagle Cloth		1	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	ErlScheb .36	7	6	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	Earth R .48	6	26	8⅛	8	8⅛	+ ⅛
21⅞	13⅛	EasonO .10r	9	38	15⅛	15	15	
4⅛	2⅞	EstnAir .21t	4	5	3⅛	3	3⅛	
15⅞	11	Eastn Co .88	5	3	15	15	15	
5⅛	3⅞	Eastrn Frgt	9	2	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅞	1⅛	Eckmar Cp	10	2	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
29⅛	19⅛	Edgtin 1.29t	3	19	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
4⅛	1⅞	Edmos .07p	7	7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Edo Corp	5	14	4⅛	4	4	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Egan Mc .20	6	19	2⅞	2½	2½	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅞	EhrshP .20a	4	5	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
8⅞	3⅝	Elco Corp	7	12	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
3	1⅝	Elcor Chm		5	2	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
11⅛	8⅛	Electrog .80	6	3	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	1⅛	Elect Assist	4	6	1½	1½	1½	
18⅞	6⅛	ElEngC .21e	4	1	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
2⅞	1	Elect Rasch	8	6	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	11⅛	ElectrnicA 1	6	4	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
10⅛	8	ELT Inc	5	2	8⅞	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
6⅛	4	ErnstEC .30	3	2	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
2⅛	3⅛	Esq Rad El	2	3	3½	3½	3½	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Essex Chem	3	13	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅛	Etz Lav .09e	3	4	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	
7⅛	3⅛	Euthenic Sy	9	6	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
12⅛	4⅛	Execut .24b		7	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
3⅞	2⅛	Fab Ind	3	5	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
12⅞	7⅛	Falcon Sbd	3	13	8½	8¼	8¼	— ⅛
7⅞	2	Fam Dol Str	5	38	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Family Rec	15	4	2	2	2	
6⅛	1⅛	Fash Fa .32t		7	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Fed Resrces	56	11	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
15⅛	8	Felmnt .12e	6	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	
5	3⅛	Felsway .32	5	5	4⅛	4½	4½	
7	4⅛	Fibrebrd wt		4	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	+ ⅛
25⅛	9	FidelG 2.99e	3	1	9⅛	9½	9⅛	
3⅞	1⅛	Fields Plast	8	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
6	2⅛	Filmways	4	14	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
8⅛	2⅛	FlltDyn .01e	4	3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7	FlnSanB .20	3	6	7	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
1⅞	6⅛	Fin Gen .45r	4	101	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
10	5⅛	FinGnA .37r		9	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
13⅛	10⅛	Fst Conn 1a	9	1	10½	10	10½	+ ⅛
21⅞	9⅛	Fst Dn 2.47e	4	41	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	9-16	Fst Denv wt		38	11-16	⅝	11-16	+ ⅛
9	1⅛	Fst Rlty Inv	3	2	1½	1½	1½	
16⅛	7⅛	FstSL Sh .48	3	11	8	7⅞	7⅞	— ½
14⅛	4⅛	Fst Va 1.54e	81	14	5⅛	4⅞	4⅞	— ½
1⅛	½	FstVaMt wt		4	⅝	5-16	5-16	— 1-16
12½	6⅛	Fstmark .24	4	3	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	4⅛	FischrP .48t	7	4	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Flagglnd .12		4	1½	1½	1½	— ⅛
4⅛	2	Flagstaff	4	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
11⅛	6⅛	Flight Safty	7	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅝	Flock Ind	10	3	15-16	15-16	15-16	
2⅛	1⅛	Fla Capital	4	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
7⅛	4⅛	FlaRck .10e	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14⅛	11	FlowerA .28	5	51	13⅛	13½	13⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14	Fluke J .73t	8	3	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	ForestL .09t		4	2	2	2	
17⅛	8	FoxStaP .36	7	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	+ ⅛
5⅛	3	FrankR .08p	9	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	
47	21½	Fresnlo .80b	5	96	34⅞	33⅞	34	+ 1⅛
2⅞	1⅞	Friend Frst	7	5	1½	1½	1½	
4⅛	2⅛	Frier Ind	3	4	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
21	6⅛	Frigitronic	19	61	11⅛	11	11⅛	— ⅛
6⅛	4	Frontier Air	4	10	5⅛	5	5	— ⅛
3⅛	2⅛	FrontAir wt		3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
8⅛	5⅛	Gabriel .34f	4	7	6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛

1974 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
3½	1⅛	Mego Intl In	9	1	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8	MEM Co .72	4	6	8	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
1½	½	Meridin .06t		9	1	1	1	
4⅛	1⅛	Metrocare	3	2	2⅛	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
3⅛	1	Mich Genl	3	10	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
8	3	MichSu .10a	5	28	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
8⅛	4⅛	Mid'dCo .30	6	6	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
18⅛	8⅛	Milgo Elect	5	8	10	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	5⅛	Miller H		10	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	MillerW .16a	5	6	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	5⅛	MillOnx .10r	4	5	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	Mll Roy .20e	7	2	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	— ⅛
5⅛	3⅛	Mite Cp .16	5	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
16½	7⅛	Molycrp wt		27	8½	8	8⅛	— ⅛
9⅛	7⅛	Moog .35e	4	1	9½	9½	9½	— ⅛
10⅛	3⅛	MlgGi 1.15a	4	1	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	3	Morton S .32	6	14	4	3⅛	4	+ ⅛
3	1	Mouldings	5	1	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	7⅛	MPB Cp .50	4	1	9	9	9	
12⅛	4	MultiAm .20	15	6	5½	5½	5½	
4	2⅛	Napco Ind	4	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	+ ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	NerdaM .14t	3	8	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
3⅛	1½	Nat Alfalfe		3	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
7	3½	N Distr .10e	4	2	3½	3½	3½	
2⅛	1	NatHlth Ent	13	7	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	⅛	Natlnd wt		38	⅛	⅛	⅛	
7⅛	2⅛	NKinney Cp	16	36	2⅛	2½	2½	— ⅛
10½	4½	NMedEn .12	3	8	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	4⅛	Nat Paragn	4	16	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
1⅞	½	Nat System		9	1	1	1	
7	4½	NatnwH .24	4	7	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
3	1⅛	Neonex .05	4	3	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
12⅛	10⅛	Newcor .48	8	1	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
56½	25⅛	NENuclr .30	13	7	27½	27	27⅛	— ⅛
8	4⅛	NHamp .34e	4	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	11-16	Newldrla M	25	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	
21⅛	12⅛	NMex Arlz	78	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	1⅛	Newpark Rs	6	8	2⅛	2	2	
10	4⅛	N Proc .35e	7	13	5⅛	5½	5½	— ⅛
13⅛	10	NYTimes .60	6	6	10½	10⅛	10⅛	— ½
3	2	Nichols SE	4	3	2	2	2	
11⅛	4½	NJBPr 1.55e		13	4⅛	4⅛	4½	— ⅛
3⅛	1	Noel Indust		4	1	1	1	— ⅛
16	4½	NorAm Roy	10	5	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
7	3 1-16	NorCdn Olls	8	14	3 11-16	3 9-16	3 9-16	— 3-16
17	3⅛	NNGMob wt		10	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛
20⅛	10⅛	NumacO Gs	22	9	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— 1
5⅛	4⅛	Oakwd Hom		6	5	4⅛	4⅛	
33⅛	15⅛	Offshore Co	6	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Ohio Art .24	6	3	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
11	6⅛	Oh Sealy .30	5	1	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
27⅛	18⅛	OKC Cp 1	3	10	20⅛	20	20⅛	
29⅛	21⅛	OnLinc Sys	12	2	23	22⅛	23	
14⅛	9⅛	OnanCp .20e	5	6	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
101⅛	73	Okiep 13.25e	4	250	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	— ⅛
2⅛	⅛	Originala		11	1	⅞	⅞	— 1-16
1⅛	⅛	Ormand Ind	16	4	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
10	4⅛	Outdr Sprt 1	4	9	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
14	7⅛	OverhDr .48	5	3	8	8	8	— ⅛
5⅛	2⅛	Oxf Fst .15p	8	2	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
4	2⅛	OzarkA .05e	28	25	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
1⅛	11-16	P&F Indust	3	29	⅞	⅞	⅞	+ 1-16
1⅛	½	Pac Cst Prp		1	½	½	½	— 1-16
20⅛	16⅛	PGEdpt 1.50		23	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
17½	14⅛	PGE pf1.37		1	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	
18⅛	12⅛	PGRd pf1.25		5	13⅛	13	13	— ⅛
16⅛	12⅛	PG pfA 1.25		4	13⅛	12⅛	12	— 1⅛
28⅛	22	PG 9.2pf2.32		3	24½	24⅛	24½	+ ⅛
26	20⅛	PG 8 1pf2.04		10	21	20⅛	21	+ ⅛
28	21⅛	PGE 9pf2.25		6	22	21⅛	22	+ ⅛
25	19	PG 7.8pf1.96		1	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	
26⅛	21	PG 8.2pf2.05		3	21⅛	21	21	— ½

1974 High	Low	Stocks and Div in $	P/E	Sls. 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	4¾	StdMotA .42	6	1	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ⅛
3	¼	StdPac Corp	4	14	2⅛	2	2	— ⅛
15⅛	10¼	StdThom .48	3	34	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
11	8⅛	StarSup .60a	3	10	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅛	StarrtHo .30	5	11	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
7⅛	4½	StateSL .20h	3	2	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Steimet Inc	4	7	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	
5⅛	1⅛	Steiber Ind		8	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	
9-16	5-16	Stellar Ind		15	⅜	⅜	⅜	
63	35	Syntex .40	18	393	38	36⅛	37⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14⅛	Sysco Cp .20	9	4	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	
23	15½	Teradyn Inc	10	2	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
62	50	TxPL pf4.56		z150	49⅛	48⅛	49⅛	— 1⅛
54⅛	43	TolEd pf4.25		z50	42	42	42	— ⅛
14⅛	10	Utahld S .60	8	3	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
3⅛	2	Viking Genl	2	3	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	
5⅛	2½	ZimHom .24	11	1	3	3	3	— ⅛

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices

Dollar Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Anglo-Am 7½-87..	70	72
Amax 8-76........	95	95
Amax 8¾-86......	87¼	88¼
ASEA 8½-86......	84	85
Achland 8-87......	82¾	83¾
Aust-Swiss 8-87...	79	80
Bk Tokyo 7¾-76..	93	95
Barclay 8½-86....	89½	90½
Beecham8½-86...	80	81
BICC 7¾-87......	64	66
Borregaard 8¾-86	88½	89½
CN PTT 8-86......	86	87
Carlsberg 8¾-86..	90	91
Carrier 8-87.......	81	82½
C. Lafarge 8¾-86.	92	93
Com Union.......	80	81
Cons. Food 7½-91.	79	80
Cont. Oil 7-80....	88	90
Comoco 8-86......	85	86
Cont Tel 8½-86....	82½	83½
Copen Coun 7¾-87	77½	78½
Copen Tel 8½-86..	90	91
Corning 8½-86....	91½	92½
Cut Ham 8-87.....	83¼	84¼
Denmark 9-82....	98	99
Denmark 7½-90....	80	81
Dow Cor 8½-86....	91¼	92¼
Dupont 7½-78.....	96½	97½
E.D.F. 8½-86.....	91½	92½
E.I.B. 7½-90.....	76	78
Esso 7½-76.......	96½	97½
Esso 8-86 Nov....	88¼	89¼
Escom 8½-86....	84	85
FinMtgBk 8½-86..	87	88
First Chic 7-80...	86	87½
Ford 8-81........	95	97
Gen Cable 8¼-87.	74¼	75¼
Gen Mills 8-86....	87	88
Gen Mot 8¼-76...	97½	98½
Gen Mot 8¾-86...	96½	97½
G.H.H. 7¾-88.....	76	77
Granges 8½-87...	83	84
GTE 8¼-86.	85	86
Guar Roy 8-87...	75	76
Haas 8-78........	95¾	96¾
Haas 8¾-86......	91¾	92¾
Hambros 7¾-86...	72	73
Helsinki 8¾-86....	91	92
Hill Samuel 8½-86	68	70
Iceland 8-87......	75	77
I.C.I. 7½-92.......	74	75
I.S.E. 8½-86......	72½	74½
Intl Util 8¼-82....	81½	82½
Kimberley 8½-86.	91¼	92¼
Klein Ben 8¼-87..	75½	76½
Lyons 8¼-86......	75	76½
Monsanto 8½-85..	99	100
Mount Isa 8¾-86..	78	79
Newfound'd 8½-86	92½	93½
Nickel (Lo) 9-86..	83½	85
NrgKomBk 7½-86.	78½	79½
Ontario 8¼-86....	92½	93½
Oslo 8½-86.......	87¼	88¼
Otis-Elev 8¼-85....	91½	92½
OwensCorn 9-86....	94½	96
Pac.Light 9½-81..	92¼	93¼
Pac. Light 8-86...	82	83
Pekema 8½-86....	88½	90
Pennwalt 8-86....	82	83
Petrenor 8½-86....	80	82
PhilMorris 8-78...	97½	98½
PhilMorris 8½-86.	95½	96½
Plessey 8½-86....	75	76
QuebecHyd 8½-86	92	93
Queb Prov 7½-88	78½	79½
Queensld 8½-86...	84	85
Ralston 7½-87.....	81¼	82¾
Rank 8¼-86.......	80½	82
Richardson 8¼-85	96¼	97¼
S.A.S. 8-85........	79½	80½
Scott 8¾-86.......	93	94
Shell 8-86.........	87½	88½
Shell 7½-87.......	81	82
St. Ind. 8½-80....	92½	93½
St. Ind. 8½-88....	92½	93½
Sth Africa 8-87....	73	75
Sybron 8-87.......	81¾	82¾
Tenneco 7¾-87....	73¾	74¾
Textron 7¾-87....	73½	74½
Transamer 8½-86.	81	83
Transocean 8-86..	88¾	89¾
Transocean 8-84..	89	91
Transocean 7½-87	82½	83½
T.R.W. 8¾-86....	86	88
Union Oil 7-79.....	89½	90½
Union Oil 7½-87...	81	82
Utah 8-87.........	81½	82½
Volvo 8-87........	80	81
Wellcome 8¼-87..	70¼	71¼
Will Glyn 8½-87...	76	77

N.A.—Not available.

Convertible Bonds

Bond	Bid	Asked
Amexco 4½-87....	70	72
Amoco 5½-84.....	109	111
Am Tob 5½-88....	90	92
Ashland 5-88......	69	71
Beatrice 6¾-91...	86	88
Beatrice 4½-92....	65	67
Borden 5-92......	69	71
BroadHale 4¾-87.	63½	65½
Carnation 4-88....	65	67
Chevron 5-88.....	82½	84½
Chrysler 4¾-88...	49	51
Chrysler 5-88....	52	54
Con Tel 5½-88....	68	70
Cummnis In 6¼-86	74	76
Dart Ind 4¾-88....	86½	88½
EastKodak 4½-88.	100	102
Econ Lab 4¾-87..	75	77
Firestone 5-88....	67	69
Ford 6-86.........	77	79
Ford 5-88.........	67	69
Gen Elec 4¼-85..	74	76
Gen Elec 4¼-87..	74	76
Gen Food 4¼-82..	75	77
Gillette 4¾-87....	67½	69½
Gould 5-87.......	71	73
Haliburt 4½-87...	104	106
Honeywell 6-86...	70	72
ITT 4½-87........	60½	62½
I.S E. 6¼-89......	67	69
McDerm 4¾-87 ..	103	105
Morgan JP 4¼-87	99½	101½
Nabisco 5¼-88 ..	65½	67½
Owens III 4½-87..	80½	82½
Penney JC 4½-87.	79½	81½
Phil Lamp 4¾-83.	86½	88½
R.C.A. 5-88	63	65
Revlon 4¾-87....	73	75
Sperry 4¼-88.....	78½	80½
Squibb Intl 4¼-87.	71	73
Texaco 4½-88	71½	73½
UnCarb 4¾-82....	87	89
WarnLam 4½-87.	69½	71½
WarnLam 4¼-88.	64½	66½
Xerox 5-88.... ...	80	83

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31 1966=100

	Med.	Long	Conv.
Yesterday.	92.74	81 86	91 63
Previous ..	92.81	81 84	94.28

International Stock Indexes

	Yest.	Prev.	1974 High	1974 Low
Amsterdam	102.8	105.0	116 0	97 9
Brussels	104.49	104.95	131 51	99 14
Frankfurt	112.25	113.00	117.34	105.90
London 30	214.3	224.3	339.0	214 3
London 500	91 57	96 06	150 61	91.57
Milan	Closed	115.99	154.34	108.20
Paris	[illegible]	82.4	110.F	76.4
Sydney	Closed	380 27	335.14	317.19
Tokyo (n)	290.22	302.22	342.47	299.22
Tokyo (o)	4179.82	4228.53	4787 54	4151.00
Zurich	270 09	274 6	340.5	252.7

(n) New. (o) Old.

FCE Quotations

Aug. 15, 1974

		1974 Sep	1974 Dec	1975 Mar	1975 Jun
DJIA	bid	741	745	745	745
740.54	offer	752	760	760	765
FTI	bid	212	210	212	212
214.3	offer	220	225	230	230
TKDJ	bid	4050	4100	4050	4100
4179.82	offer	4200	4300	4200	4400

Rules & regulations available from:

Forward Contract Exchange Company Ltd.

Keizersgracht 363,
Amsterdam.
Telex: 16102.
Phone: 25 47 53.
Cable:
INDEXCHANGE

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on Aug. 14, 1974

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
6712	Abby Glen	350	325	325	—25
3715	Abitbii	$ 12	11⅞	11⅞	— ⅛
26	Acres Ltd	$ 6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
3400	Agnico E	$ 9⅛	8⅞	8¾	
1364	Alta Gas A	$ 11⅞	11¾	11⅞	— ⅛
5a1/6	Alta Nat	$ 17½	17½	17½	
20	Alliance B	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	
290	Alminex	$ 5¼	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
1200	Argus C pr	$ 12	12	12	
900	Atco A	$ 14¼	14	14⅛	— ⅛
200	Banister C	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅜
1100	Baton B	475	460	475	
21559	Bell Canad	$ 43⅞	43½	43⅝	— ⅛
1797	Beth Cop	$ 11⅛	11¼	11¼	— ½
1000	Bovis Cor	145	141	141	
2100	BP Can	$ 13¾	13⅝	13¾	
800	Bramalea	445	440	440	— 5
700	Brameda	40	40	40	+ 1
950	Brenda M	$ 5½	5½	5½	
700	BC Forest	$ 13¾	13¾	13¾	— ¼
103	BC Phone	$ 51½	51½	51½	— ½
2920	Brunswk	415	405	410	—10
1000	Budd Auto	$ 7¼	7	7	
900	Burns Fds	$ 11¼	11¼	11¼	
100	Cal Pow	$ 22	22	22	
21065	Camflo	$ 16½	15½	15½	+ ⅛
25	Campau A	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼	
25	C Pakrs C	$ 21½	21½	21½	
135	Can Perm	$ 14¼	14¼	14¼	
2650	C Tung	460	445	445	
100	C Cablesy	$ 12½	12½	12½	
1765	C Imp Bank	$ 23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
2900	C Ind Gas	$ 6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
1765	C ImpBank	$ 23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	— ⅛
2900	C Ind Gas	$ 6½	6¼	6¼	— ¼
2170	CIL	$ 22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅛
1837	Cdn Tire A	$ 38⅜	38	38¼	— ⅛
350	Candel Oil	$ 10¼	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
500	Cassiar	$ 6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
2700	Celanese	$ 5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
10460	Chemalov	220	215	218	— 1
1900	Chieftan D	$ 6¼	6	6	— ¼
1200	Coch Will	160	150	152	— 8
200	C Holiday I	$ 5¼	5½	5½	
100	Con Bldg	255	255	255	— 5
1920	Con Distrb	$ 8½	8	8	— ⅛
2823	Cons Gas	$ 14½	14¼	14¼	— ⅛
1600	Conwest	400	380	380	—35
277	Craigmt	465	465	465	— 5
1500	Crush Intl	$ 7½	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
3910	Denison	$ 43½	43	43	— ½
20050	Dicknsn	$ 9⅞	9¼	9¼	+ ⅛
4225	Dofasco	$ 29	28½	28½	— ¼
2795	Dom Store	$ 15	14¾	14¾	— ⅛
125	Du Pont	$ 30	30	30	
400	Dylex L A	$ 5½	5½	5½	
12151	East Mal	$ 6½	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
350	Electro A	$ 6½	6⅝	6⅝	
800	Emco	$ 7¼	7⅛	7	+ ¼
2400	Falcon C	$ 10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
22646	Falcon	$ 38¼	37½	37¾	— ½
2200	Fed Ind Ltd	$ 5½	5⅜	5⅜	— ⅛
200	Francana	$ 11¼	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
200	Fraser A	$ 23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	— ⅛
100	Fruehauf	$ 8	8	8	
200	Gen Distrb	$ 8½	8½	8½	— ⅛
9700	Gnt Masct	72	66	70	— 2
1350	Gibraltar	$ 7¾	7⅝	7⅝	+ ⅛
1100	Granduc	202	200	200	— 5
1000	Granisle	$ 10	10	10	+ 1
725	Gt Oil Sds	$ 7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
375	GL Paper	$ 20	20	20	— ½
410	Gt Wlfe	$ 57½	57½	57½	— ½
507	Greyhnd	$ 16½	16½	16½	— ⅛
733	Guar Trst	$ 5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1500	Hambro C	325	310	310	—20
1600	Hawker S	$ 6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
236	Hayes D A	$ 6	6	6	
8109	Houston O	156	140	145	—10
2720	H Bay Co	$ 15⅞	15	15⅛	— ⅛
123	Huron Eri	$ 20	20	20	
6820	IAC	$ 15¼	15¼	15¼	
100	Inglis	$ 12½	12½	12½	— ⅛
400	Inland Gas	$ 8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	
9875	Intpr Pipe	$ 14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
500	Int Mogul	$ 5½	5½	5½	
340	Inv Grp A	$ 6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛
1800	Jannock	$ 6	5⅝	5⅝	— ¼
500	Kaiser Re	405	400	400	—15
1800	Kaps Tran	258	250	258	+ 3
100	Kelsey H	$ 8¼	8	8	— ⅛
4945	Kerr Add	$ 13	12⅝	12¾	— ⅛
100	Kottler	$ 5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	
270	Labatt A	$ 21⅛	21⅛	21¼	— ⅛
300	Lab Min	$ 29½	29½	29½	
100	LOnt Cem	310	310	310	— 5
670	Lob Co A	$ 6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
350	Lob Co B	$ 6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
600	LL Lac	260	255	255	— 5
600	Liberian	$ 11	10¾	11	+ ¼
5000	Mclen H A	$ 6¾	6⅝	6⅝	— ⅛
8850	MB Ltd	$ 26¼	25⅞	25⅞	— 1⅛
15800	Madson	122	115	120	+ 6
25	M Lf Mills	$ 22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
2500	Mattem	$ 14½	13⅞	14½	+ ⅛
541	Microsyst	460	450	450	—15
3250	Moore	$ 47¾	47⅜	47½	
300	Murphy	$ 6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
100	Nat Trust	$ 12	12	12	— ½
1800	Noranda A	$ 39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— 1½
1380	Nor Elect	$ 23⅝	23½	23½	— ⅛
200	Orchan	41	415	415	— 5
25	OSF Ind	$ 5½	5½	5½	
660	Oshawa A	$ 5⅝	5¼	5¼	— ⅛
19700	Pamour	$ 14½	14	14⅛	+ ½
564	PanCan P	$ 9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅜
	Patino N V	$ 18¼	18¼	18¼	
5000	Pemb'n B	250	250	250	
500	Petrofina	$ 20	20	20	— ¼
2700	Pine Point	$ 33¾	33¼	33½	— ⅜
1578	Placer	$ 19¼	19	19	— ⅛
3810	Que Sturg	$ 7	6¾	6⅞	+ ⅛
1000	Rayrock	105	101	101	— 4
610	Reed Osir A	$ 6⅝	6½	6½	— ⅛
700	Reichhold	$ 26½	25½	26½	+ 1
2565	Revnu Prp	120	119	119	
100	Rothman	$ 13½	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅛
2100	Scotts	$ 6⅛	6	6	
5950	Shell Can	$ 14	13⅞	14	— ⅛
627	Sherritt	$ 9⅝	9½	9¼	— ⅛
850	Siebens	$ 10½	10½	10½	— ½
225	Sigma	$ 36	36	36	+ ¼
6758	Simpsons	$ 7¼	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
3560	Simpson S	$ 11	10⅞	10⅞	
300	Slater Stl	$ 11¼	11⅛	11¼	
645	Southm A	$ 23½	23½	23½	— ¼
150	St Brodcst	$ 7½	7½	7½	— ¼
14451	Stelco A	$ 30½	29¾	30½	
3200	Steep R	135	130	131	
1000	Sundale O	$ 6⅛	5⅞	5⅞	— ½
1000	Teck Cor A	310	305	310	+ 5
2380	Teck Cor B	275	260	270	
200	Teledyne	415	415	415	—10
400	Texaco	$ 36	36	36	
3650	Thom N A	$ 11	10⅞	10⅞	— ⅛
2515	Tor Dm Bk	$ 35⅝	35¼	35¼	+ ⅛
220	Traders A	$ 10	9¾	9¾	— ¼
6171	TrCan PL	$ 9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ¼
500	Trans Mt	$ 13¼	13⅛	13¼	+ ⅛
1400	U Keno	$ 10½	10¼	10¼	+ ⅛
13300	U Siscoe	450	425	440	—10
425	Un Carbid	$ 19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	— ¼
1400	Un Gas	$ 7¾	7⅝	7⅝	— ¼
200	Union Oil	$ 8¾	8¾	8¾	— ½
3700	Upp Can	208	196	208	+12
00	Van Der	$ 5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
1300	Voyager P	460	445	445	—20
203	Weldwd	$ 9	9	9	— ½
1083	Wstburne	$ 8¼	7⅞	8¼	+ ½
75	Westmhse	$ 17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
2300	Weston	$ 25	24½	25	+ ¾
1600	White Pas	$ 7	6½	6½	— ⅛
1135	Woodwd A	$ 22¼	22⅛	22¼	+ ⅛
950	Yk Bear	292	290	290	—10
1500	Yukon C	110	105	110	+ 2

Total sales 1,370,339 shares

Montreal Stocks

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Chg.
880	Brinco	$ 6¾	6¾	6¾	
1215	Con Bath	$ 27½	27⅜	27½	
600	Fncl Col	160	155	155	
500	Imasco	$ 24¾	24¾	24¾	
600	Ivaco	$ 14	14	14	
700	Laur Fin	$ 7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	
100	MLW-Wrth	$ 17½	17½	17½	
2000	Molson A	$ 20¼	20¼	20¼	

Total sales 710,097 shares.

European Gold Markets

Aug. 14, 1974

	Op.	Cl.	N.C.
London Fix	155.50	156.25	+4.75
Zurich	156.00	154.25	+4 75
Paris (12.5 kilo) ...	156.47	—	—0.99

U.S. dollars per ounce.

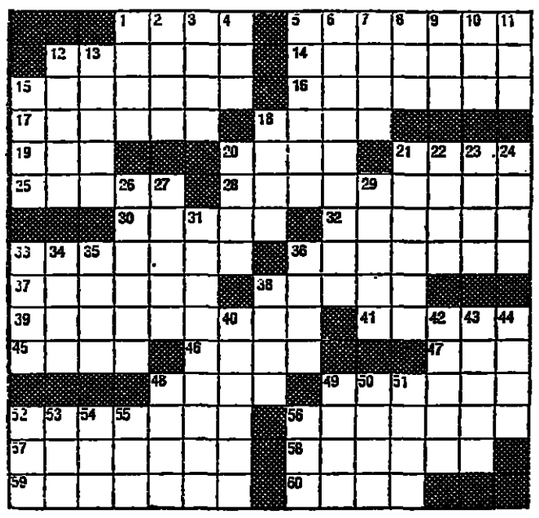
CROSSWORD — By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Where Djakarta is
5 Adams, with 52 Across
12 Keeper, in England
14 Unrestrained
15 Bowmen
16 Foemen
17 See 1 Down
18 "Great —— from little . . ."
19 Conjunction in Munich
20 —— dixit
21 Whirled
25 Bewildered
28 Rodent
30 On —— (never ending)
32 Mockeries
33 Adams
36 Pigeons
37 Seraglios
38 Swarm
39 Restorative
41 Revises
45 Hogan et al.
46 Gas: Prefix
47 Depression org.
48 English composer
49 Adams
52 See 5 Across
56 Istanbul sight
57 Kind of knife
58 Loosened
59 At all events, old style
60 Arrangement

DOWN

1 Adams
2 Guinness
3 Extremely
4 Skill: Lat.
5 Fold
6 Yearn
7 Iowa city
8 Speed rate: Abbr.
9 Burmese native
10 Compass point
11 Wall and Beaver: Abbr.
12 Barnyard sound
13 Sour things
15 —— pura
18 Frank
20 Image
21 Classified
22 Dark purple
23 Addict
24 Monster's lake
26 "Rain" star
27 "What's in ——?"
29 Adams
31 Inequality
33 Biblical king
34 Woe
35 Omar's country
36 Little: Sp.
38 Charter
40 Present and future
42 Harden
43 Caught
44 Word with marsh or lick
48 Recorded deeds
49 Math ratio
50 Pilaster
51 Junk or chain
52 Adams
53 Sped
54 Like a malt drink
55 Fresh
56 Slime



WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	25	77	Clear	MADRID	32	90	Clear
AMSTERDAM	24	75	Clear	MILAN	30	86	Clear
ANKARA	...	...	Unavailable	MONTREAL	27	81	Sunny
ATHENS	...	...	Unavailable	MOSCOW	25	77	Cloudy
BEIRUT	29	84	Cloudy	MUNICH	29	84	Cloudy
BELGRADE	26	79	Fair	NEW YORK	31	88	Sunny
BERLIN	29	84	Cloudy	NICE	26	79	Clear
BRUSSELS	26	79	Clear	OSLO	19	66	Cloudy
BUDAPEST	27	81	Cloudy	PARIS	29	84	Cloudy
CAIRO	27	81	Cloudy	PRAGUE	30	86	Clear
CASABLANCA	25	77	Cloudy	ROME	28	82	Clear
COPENHAGEN	18	64	Cloudy	SOFIA	26	79	Cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	28	82	Cloudy	STOCKHOLM	19	66	Cloudy
DUBLIN	16	61	Rain	TEHRAN	30	86	Overcast
EDINBURGH	15	59	Overcast	TEL AVIV	30	86	Cloudy
FLORENCE	31	88	Clear	TUNIS	30	86	Clear
FRANKFURT	29	84	Cloudy	VENICE	27	81	Clear
GENEVA	27	81	Cloudy	VIENNA	28	82	Clear
HELSINKI	18	64	Cloudy	WARSAW	22	72	Cloudy
ISTANBUL	..	..	Unavailable	WASHINGTON	32	88	Sunny
LAS PALMAS	29	84	Clear	ZURICH	28	82	Cloudy
LISBON	25	77	Clear				
LONDON	19	66	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	31	89	Cloudy				

(Yesterday's readings: U.S., Canada at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

JUMBLE® — that scrambled word game

By Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

COTTE

BASHI

GONEXY

SAILEY

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: CRESS FORAY HOMAGE BECOME

Answer: *What the charitable lawyer said when his client was acquitted* — "FREE OF CHARGE!"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"WE MIGHT AS WELL GET OUT...THAT'S ALL THE WARNING HE GIVES BEFORE HE GETS IN."

BOOKS

ALL SAID AND DONE

By Simone de Beauvoir. Putnam. 463 pp. $10.

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Haupt

WHY is this latest volume of Simone de Beauvoir's autobiography so tedious to read—so reminiscent of the old joke about spending two weeks in Philadelphia last weekend? Miss de Beauvoir herself provides some clues when—while defending the confessional mode against critics who accused the third volume of her memoir, "Force of Circumstance," of abandoning aesthetic considerations and offering up a raw, untreated document—she writes: "Whether it is a question of a novel, an autobiography, an essay, an historical work or no matter what, the writer attempts to set up communication with others by means of the uniqueness of his personal behavior; his work must make the existence of this experience evident and it must bear the mark of that experience—and it is only by means of his style, his tone of voice and his rhythm that he communicates his experience to his work. No particular kind of writing is on the face of it privileged; none is condemned."

Which seems fair enough. So how does "All Said and Done" stand up by these criteria? It certainly makes evident the existence of Miss de Beauvoir's experience. It describes virtually everything she has done or thought in the 10 years since "Force of Circumstance" was published: the books she has written and read; the movies, plays, and exhibitions she has seen; the music she has heard; the trips she has taken; the food she has eaten; the conferences she has spoken at; the dreams she has woken up from; and the opinions she has formed and unformed.

But as for "the mark of that experience," it appears to have been such an overpowering burden for the author to bear that she hasn't bothered to do anything with it except dump it into her pages for her readers to do whatever they want with (except, heaven forbid, to comprehend in any depth; for instance, before presenting us with some 14 pages worth of dreams, she explains that she will confine herself to description since "it is only when they form part of a whole analysis that dreams can reveal their deeper meaning . . ." which seems reasonable enough, but then why bother to describe them at all, especially when they offer nothing else of interest?).

As for the "style," the "tone of voice" and the "rhythm" with which she "communicates (her) experience to (her) work": There isn't much to be said for any of them in defending her book as a work of art. In describing what appealed to her aesthetic sense while she was revisiting favorite partos of France or traveling abroad her vocabulary runs to words like "beautiful" and "lovely" (she even uses "fabulous" once), that tend to shut the reader off from her experience. Her "tone of voice" drones on without either modulation or humor. All one can say about her "rhythm" is that she pushes us away with steady repetition.

And as for "the uniqueness of (her) experience": I can judge it most accurately by her references to the United States. In a capsule history of our involvement in Vietnam, she writes, with an ideological solipsism that is almost charming: "To oppose Diem the people formed a National Liberation Front. The Pentagon sent in ever-increasing numbers of troops to crush the guerrillas. The American left wing cried against this interference, with the University of Cornell spearheading the movement. The professors sent Johnson a letter of protest and they organized a pacifist demonstration. At the beginning of 1965 they invited Sartre to give lectures at Cornell. The entire left wing wanted him to come—his presence and support at their meetings would be of the utmost value. He accepted."

Of the aftermath of the My Lai massacre she writes, without a trace of irony, "It was no doubt because these methods (of wanton murder) were so widespread that Nixon had the man responsible for the massacre of My Lai absolved—among so many war criminals why choose him as a scapegoat rather than another." And in general her capsulizations of this country's recent history are so superficial and tendentious that even readers who share her political outlook will find her portrait hard to recognize. So in judging the uniqueness of her experience (actually I should refer to "the uniqueness of their experience" since she rarely offers us a political judgment without coupling it to those of Jean-Paul Sartre), one can only conclude that if her experience with the rest of the world is as original as her understanding of America, then her art lies in the realm of fiction, not autobiography.

Mr. Lehmann-Haupt is a book critic for The New York Times.

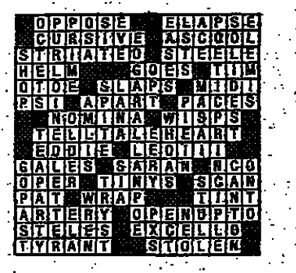
Best Sellers

The New York Times

This list is based on reports from more than 200 bookstores in 118 communities throughout the United States. Weeks are not necessarily consecutive.

This Week	Last Week	Weeks on List
FICTION		
1 Tinker, Tailor, Soldier, Spy, by John Le Carré	1	8
2 Watership Down, by Richard Adams	2	18
3 The Dogs of War, by Frederick Forsyth	4	4
4 Jaws, by Peter Benchley	3	23
5 Cashelmara, by Susan Howatch	5	12
6 The Fan Club, by Irving Wallace	6	17
7 The Snare of the Hunter, by Helen MacInnes	7	22
8 If Beale Street Could Talk, by James Baldwin	9	5
9 Winter Kills, by Richard Condon	10	4
10 Burr, by Gore Vidal	8	13
GENERAL		
1 All the President's Men, by Carl Bernstein and Bob Woodward	1	11
2 The Gulag Archipelago, by Alexander Solzhenitsyn	2	7
3 Alive: The Story of the Andes Survivors, by Piers Paul Read	3	16
4 The Memory Book, by Harry Lorayne and Jerry Lucas	5	7
5 You Can Profit From a Monetary Crisis, by Harry Browne	4	25
6 Plain Speaking, by Merle Miller	6	29
7 Times to Remember, by Rose Fitzgerald Kennedy	7	19
8 The Wall Street Gang, by Richard Ney	—	2
9 The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence, by Victor Marchetti and John D. Marks	—	1
10 Widow, by Lynn Caine	—	1

Solution to Previous Puzzle



BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

On the diagramed deal South came to regret jumping at a reasonable move when a little more thought would have revealed a better one.

He found himself in a contract of six spades after North bid aggressively. Once South had bid spades and diamonds, North correctly judged that the hands would mesh well: six high-card points in partner's suits, plus two aces in the side-suits, added up to considerable slam potential.

West led the heart queen, and South stared at the dummy. He could count 11 tricks, and there was no obvious way to try for a 12th. However, after a few seconds thought—not enough, as it turned out—South saw a chance.

If one defender held exactly three spades and four or more diamonds, there was a possibility to maneuver a club ruff in the dummy. For this purpose, it was necessary to surrender a club trick, so after capturing West's heart-queen lead with the ace, South led the club three from dummy.

East hopped up with the club king and returned the ten of hearts, forcing South to ruff. Now South led a spade to the queen and a spade back to the ace, revealing the spade division.

Thinking that he must use dummy's trump to draw East's remaining trumps, South hastily changed his plan. He led to the diamond king, picked up the trumps with a finesse, and cashed his remaining diamonds. He hoped to squeeze West in hearts and clubs, a plan that would have succeeded if West had began with the queen and jack of clubs, or with more than four clubs. As it was, the slam failed. East won the last trick with the club jack.

In the post-mortem, the other players pointed out the flaws in South's thinking. He should have stuck to his original plan by cashing the club ace and all his diamond winners. He would have been able to ruff a club in dummy at the 11th trick, and catch East's trumps in a coup position at the finish.

More important, South could have found a better plan if he had thought longer at the start. The right procedure was to hope for a three-two trump division, and try for a dummy reversal. If he could ruff three hearts in his hand, and eventually draw the last defending trump with the spade queen, he would have an excellent chance of 12 tricks.

Superficially, that plan would fail, since East has four trumps. But a totally different procedure becomes available when South's heart ruff at the second trick collects the ten from East. South can then abandon the dummy reversal and draw trumps, starting of course with the ace or king. He can then enter dummy with a diamond lead and surrender a heart trick to West. A heart winner in dummy then constituted the 12th trick.

NORTH
♠ Q65
♡ AJ94
◇ KJ6
♣ A43

WEST
♠ J
♡ KQ8752
◇ 97
♣ Q862

EAST
♠ 10872
♡ 103
◇ 10842
♣ KJ7

SOUTH (D)
♠ AK943
♡ 6
◇ AQ53
♣ 1095

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
1 ♠	Pass	2 ♣	Pass
2 ◇	Pass	3 ♠	Pass
4 ♠	Pass	5 ◇	Pass
5 ♡	Pass	6 ♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the heart queen.

هكذا من الأصل

Mets Blank Dodgers Behind Matlack's 4-Hitter...

John Matlack

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Southpaw John Matlack tossed a four-hitter last night for his fifth shutout of the season—tops in the National League—and batterymate Jerry Grote hit a two-run homer to lead the New York Mets to a 3-0 victory over the Los Angeles Dodgers.

Matlack, boosting his record to 11-9, struck out eight and walked one while pitching the Mets to their second straight triumph over the National League West Division leaders.

The Mets' lefthander was in trouble only twice, once in the fifth, when he gave up two singles with one out, and again in the seventh, when Ron Cey tripled after one out. Both times Matlack retired the next two batters without allowing the runners to advance.

Phillies 6, Giants 5

At Philadelphia, Mike Schmidt drove home three runs with a pair of homers to power the Phillies to a 6-5 victory over San Francisco.

Dick Ruthven, 5-9, picked up the victory while Jim Barr, 10-6, took the loss.

The Phils scored three times in the first when Dave Cash singled, stole second and scored on Larry Bowa's single. Schmidt followed with his 26th homer of the season.

Schmidt connected again with none on in the third and the Phillies added two more off starter Barr in the fourth. Del Unser singled and scored on Jay Johnstone's double. Larry Cox then singled to bring in Johnstone.

Pirates 14, Reds 3

At Cincinnati, Richie Zisk and Al Oliver drove home eight runs between them as Pittsburgh got 21 hits while beating the Reds, 14-3.

Larry Demery went the route for the Pirates to notch his third victory in seven decisions while scattering nine hits, including homers by George Foster and Dan Driessen. The 21 Pittsburgh hits marked a season high against Reds' pitching. Jack Billingham was the first of four to parade to the mound and wound up with his eighth loss against 14 victories.

Padres 2, Cardinals 1

At St. Louis, Dave Winfield drove in two runs with a single and a double to back the 8 1/3-inning relief performance of Lowell Palmer and give San Diego a 2-1 victory over the Cardinals.

Winfield, who leads the Padres in RBIs with 54, singled home Dave Hilton, who had doubled in the first. In the fifth, Hilton singled and advanced on Gene Locklear's single and Winfield doubled home Hilton.

Vicente Romo, making his first start since May, 1973, and the second start of his National League career, suffered a pulled muscle in his throwing arm in the first inning and Palmer relieved. Palmer allowed six hits and one run. Reggie Smith's solo homer in the fourth.

Braves 4, Expos 3

At Atlanta, Dusty Baker hit his 14th home run and an RBI single to lead the Braves over Montreal, 4-3.

It was the fifth straight victory for the Braves, who have won seven of the last eight. The loss stopped the Expos' longest streak of the season at five games.

The Braves took a 1-0 lead in the second inning when Baker homered off Montreal starter Tom Walker. But the Expos tied the score in the fourth on consecutive singles by Bob Bailey, Jim Northrup and Ken Singleton.

Marty Perez led off the Braves' fourth with a double. After Darrell Evans walked, Perez scored the go-ahead run on Hank Aaron's single. Baker drove in Evans with a single and Aaron later scored on a groundout by Vic Correll.

Royals 6, Tigers 2

In the American League, at Detroit, Amos Otis had his eight-game hitting streak terminated but drove in two runs with a pair of sacrifice flies and Steve Mingori continued his perfect relief pitching as Kansas City beat the Tigers, 6-2.

Mingori took over with one out in the eighth inning and shut out Detroit the rest of the way to make it 25 1/3 consecutive innings in which he has not allowed an earned run.

Al Fitzmorris had been coasting along with a four-hitter until a single was followed by Gary Sutherland's fifth home run of the season. Al Kaline's double forced the Royals to bring in Mingori to protect Fitzmorris's eighth victory in 11 decisions.

A's 6, Yankees 1

At Oakland, Billy North had two hits, scored two runs, drove one in and stole his 43rd base and Ken Holtzman pitched a seven-hitter to lead the A's to a 6-1 victory over New York.

Holtzman, who had lost two previous starts to the Yankees this year, went the distance to even his record at 13-13. George Medich, touched for six hits and five runs in six-plus innings, suffered his 11th loss against 13 victories. It was his fourth consecutive defeat.

Red Sox 3, Angels 0

At Anaheim, Luis Tiant picked up his 18th victory with a four-hit shutout to tie Chicago's Wilbur Wood for the major league lead in triumphs as Boston defeated California, 3-0.

The victory, Boston's fourth in 11 meetings with the Angels this season, gave the division-leading Red Sox a four-game lead over idle Cleveland in the American League East. The loss was charged to Ed Figueroa, 2-4.

Orioles 8, White Sox 2

At Baltimore, Jim Palmer, making his first start after 54 days on the disabled list, pitched six innings as the Orioles beat Chicago, 8-2, with the help of Boog Powell's grand slam home run.

Powell connected in the first off Bart Johnson after the Orioles loaded the bases with one out on a walk and two infield throwing errors.

The homer, Powell's eighth of the season and his seventh grand slam, cleared the centerfield fence at the 410-foot mark.

Brewers 5, Rangers 1

At Arlington, John Briggs' two-run single ignited a four-run eighth inning that carried Milwaukee to a 5-1 decision over Texas.

The game was interrupted by a near-brawl that emptied both benches.

In the bottom of the eighth, Brewer shortstop Tim Johnson was injured when Ranger first-baseman Mike Hargrove slid into him at second base. While a trainer was administering to Johnson, Ranger third-base coach Frank Lucchesi, apparently incensed by comments from the Milwaukee bench, walked toward the dugout and immediately became involved in a shoving match with Brewer outfielder Ken Berry.

Both benches headed toward the confrontation, but no fight erupted.

Track Hall of Fame

ANGOLA, Ind., Aug. 14 (UPI).—Jim Thorpe, Jesse Owens, Bob Beamon, Mildred Didrickson, Bob Mathias, Parry O'Brien, Harold Connolly, Wilma Rudolph and Glen Cunningham head a list of 37 men and women selected as the first members of the Track and Field Hall of Fame, to be inducted Aug. 24 in Pokagon State Park.

Ilie Nastase of Romania, eliminated in the first round.

No. 44 in U.S. Tops Nastase

TORONTO, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Bill Brown, a 29-year-old American on the fringes of world tennis recognition, defeated third-seeded Ilie Nastase of Romania, 6-1, 6-1, yesterday in a first-round upset in the Canadian Open Championships.

"Historically, it was my best win," said Brown, ranked 44th in the United States. "But theoretically, it wasn't a great tennis match. It wasn't even a good one."

Nastase, winner here in 1972, played badly and Brown merely had to keep the ball in the court.

Nastase attributed his 30-minute elimination to "mental exhaustion."

He had finished the doubles final of the U. S. Clay Court Championships in Indianapolis at 1 a.m. and was on against Brown at 7 p.m.

Wimbledon champion Jimmy Connors and his fiancée, Chris Evert, top seeds here and singles winners in Indianapolis, advanced with respective 7-6, 6-2 and 6-1, 6-2 triumphs over Sweden's Ove Bengston and Italy's Marie Nasuelli.

Fourth-seeded Bjorn Borg of Sweden never had to go beyond the service line in cooling Canada's Tony Bardsley, 6-3, 6-1.

Wednesday

And Take Three From L.A.

W YORK, Aug. 14 (UPI).—Staub's single climaxed a un ninth-inning rally today enabled the New York Mets ore a 3-2 victory over the ngeles Dodgers and sweep a -game series.

illing 2-1 going into the , the Mets' Ken Boswell led ith a walk against loser Mike hall (11-8). Boswell then d to second on a sacrifice ame home when pinch-hitter Hodges' long fly to center- was dropped by Tom rek. Felix Millan then sin- to put runners on first and and Staub ended the game the single, his third of the , over Paciorek's head in rfield.

Graw, who relieved Mets' starter Tom Seaver in the eighth inning, picked up his third victory in nine decisions, while Marshall, in his 79th appearance of the season, blew a chance for his 18th save.

Cubs 6, Astros 5

At Chicago, the Cubs scored four runs in the first inning and then held on with late-inning help from Oscar Zamora and Jim Todd to defeat Houston, 6-5, and end an eight-game losing streak.

Cubs' starter Steve Stone, who hurled the first six innings, gave up only one earned run but was replaced by Ken Frailing when he gave up a leadoff single to Lee May in the seventh. Frailing pitched to two batters, then was relieved by Zamora.

For Two Weeks

Time of Truce for NFL Players

By Red Smith

W YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—telephone rang in the foot- player's office and a feminine said: "Ken Bowman, attor- at law." No, the voice said, nan was not at his desk, he working out. It developed, ver, that the veteran center not in the Green Bay Pack- training camp in Depere, but was exercising by him- as he and six other players e negotiating committee had in Washington before talks suspended last weekend.

y would take turns doing our hitches at the bargain- able, take off for a spot of cal culture and return to the ninable haggling. There was oint in Bowman's reporting mp, for he would have to out and go back to Wash- n for tomorrow's resumption lks.

e betting in this corner is the next round of discussions e even less productive than in the first 43 days of the . If the owners and their lators run true to form, will assume that the battle won when the players enter- mp for a two-week armistice rill deem it no longer neces- to give the appearance of uning in good faith. This at- e is reflected in a remark uted to Wellington Mara of New York Giants, when the -fire was arranged:

'No Strike'

guess if the players are back ork, there is no strike."

Garvey, the players' union r, phrases it differently. sures to cross the picket lines were weighing more heavily on the players," he said: "So when the mediator suggested a cooling-out period, we first said no, then said we would make the bold move and put the pressure back on the owners. Now it is up to them to show whether they want a collective bargaining agreement or are just bent on busting the union."

Chances are most fans, along with some players and probably all owners, took it as a defeat for the players when they agreed to join their teams while negotiations continued. Maybe it will turn out that way: maybe instead there will be a mass walkout two weeks hence, a disaster at that late date for the owners with the obligations to season-ticket buyers and television sponsors.

Meanwhile, some matters need clearing up, like the owners' statement that negotiators were still $30 million apart. "Usery has said publicly that that's nonsense," Garvey said, referring to W.J. Usery jr., head of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service. "There is no way of knowing how far apart we are because, after 43 days, we still have no offer on the table. Money isn't the main issue, anyway."

Self-Respect

Some find it difficult to believe that a tight end could prefer self-respect to dollars, but the players have insisted all along that economic issues are all negotiable and all secondary to freedom issues. If the owners would give players some voice in their own affairs—like where they work, for whom, in what circumstances—the owners could keep their money.

"Has there been any discussion of first refusal?" Garvey was asked. "That is, when a player who has fulfilled his contract gets a better offer, his present employer could keep him by meeting the offer?"

"We sent up a trial balloon," Garvey said. "They weren't interested."

"When they say that if the reserve system were eliminated rich owners like Lamar Hunt would grab all the stars, have you suggested a rule that a club could have on its roster only so many free agents hired off other teams?"

"We have mentioned it," Garvey said.

"What did they answer?"

"Nothing."

The basic elements of the reserve system are the college draft, the option clause, the waiver system and the Rozelle rule. Through the draft, one team gets the right to negotiate with a college senior, and no other team may talk to him. The standard player contract, which is the only one he may sign, always gives the club an option for an additional year of his service, and every new contract extends the option, holding the player forever. When a player is placed on waivers and another team claims him, he must go to that team or none. When a man plays out his option and another team wants him, his present employer must be compensated and, if the teams cannot agree, then the commissioner, Pete Rozelle, fixes the compensation.

On these points the players have proposed:

1. Give the club that selects a player in the draft first crack at him for two years.

2. Honor the option clause only on one-year contracts now in effect. After 1975, there would be no options. Owners could protect their stars with multi-year contracts.

3. Give a player veto power on trades and waiver claims after five years in the league.

4. Modify, rather than eliminate, the Rozelle rule.

"When Bill Usery suggested that a cooling-out period might bring results," Garvey said, "we decided to take him at his word. He is pretty far out on a limb. It seemed an intelligent suggestion because it disengages the combatants and gives the owners a chance to ask themselves where they would be without a contract."

U.S. America's Cup Choice Is Between 2 Boats

NEWPORT, R.I., Aug. 14 (UPI).—The final American section trials to select the U.S. defender of the America's Cup are shaping up as a two-boat rivalry between aluminum-hulled Courageous and two-time wooden defender Intrepid.

"A fight to the finish with Intrepid, that's what it looks like," Courageous skipper Bob Bavier said, and observers from the French and Australian camps agreed.

Courageous, Intrepid, Mariner and Vallant will be raced in pairs, with the pairings to be changed daily. The series will continue off Newport until the New York Yacht Club's selection committee chooses a boat to defend the cup against a non-American challenger. Deadline for picking the defender is Sept. 3.

Australia's Southern Cross and France—the French entry—begin their best-of seven elimination on Aug. 22.

Intrepid, successful cup defender in 1967 and 1970, now floated under the auspices of a West Coast group, emerged slightly ahead of Courageous in the preliminary and observation trials earlier this summer. It compiled a 6-4 record against Courageous, the latest design off the board of Olin Stephens, who also created Intrepid.

"We think we have a little edge, certainly a psychological edge," said Intrepid skipper Gerry Driscoll. "The two boats are very nearly the same. There is going to be a lot of boat racing before selection.

"We know that Courageous is very tough," Driscoll said. "We've had very close races with her. We haven't had a chance to go against Valiant and Mariner since their changes."

Unless skipper Ted Turner finds a way to skirt the time element, Mariner and berthmate Valiant stand only an outside shot in the selection.

Mariner, also metal-hulled, spent five weeks in drydock for major design revisions after an almost humiliating show in the prelims, leaving less than a week to ready her for the first race.

"Time is our only enemy, but things look pretty good now," Turner said.

NFL Packers Get Hendricks in Colts Trade

GREEN BAY, Wis., Aug. 14 (UPI).—The Green Bay Packers acquired all-pro linebacker Ted Hendricks yesterday but the price was high and the long-term benefits doubtful.

Hendricks, a 6-foot-7, 220-pounder who carries the nickname "Mad Stork" because of his frame, came to Green Bay as part of a deal that sent second-year man Tom MacLeod, the Packers' rookie of the year in 1973, to the Baltimore Colts.

As part of the deal, the Packers will get Baltimore's No. 2 draft choice next year, and the Colts will get Green Bay's eighth-round choice.

Hendricks is likely to be available to Green Bay this year only, since he recently signed a lucrative contract with Jacksonville of the World Football League. The contract takes effect next season and Hendricks described it as "pretty iron-tight. I'd rather not go into details, but I'll definitely be with the Sharks in 1975."

Hendricks, 26, a five-year veteran, said he hoped to help Green Bay to the playoffs.

"I've been a Packers fan ever since I was in grade school in Miami," he said.

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (UPI).—The New York Giants traded defensive end Carter Campbell to the Cleveland Browns today in exchange for tight end Chip Glass.

Both players already have signed contracts to play in the World Football League next year, Campbell with the New York Stars and Glass with the Jacksonville Sharks.

What they're wearing in Paris

or League Standings

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
ais	61	57	.517	—
elphia	60	57	.513	1 2
rgh	60	58	.504	1 1/2
real	55	58	.482	4
ork	50	63	.442	8 1/2
o	46	67	.407	12 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
ngeles	75	42	.641	—
nati	70	48	.593	5 1/2
a	62	54	.534	12 1/2
n	59	56	.513	15
rancisco	53	65	.449	23 1/2
iego	47	71	.398	29 1/2

Tuesday's Results

ston 3, Chicago 1.
adelphia 6, San Francisco 5.
nta 4, Montreal 3.
York 3, Los Angeles 0.
burgh 14, Cincinnati 3.
Diego 2, St. Louis 1.

Wednesday's Games

York 3, Los Angeles 2.
ago 6, Houston 5.
Francisco at Philadelphia, night.
treal at Atlanta, night.
burgh at Cincinnati, night.
Diego at St. Louis, night.

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
.....	64	52	.552	—
nd	66	54	.518	4
ore	58	57	.504	5 1/2
ork	56	59	.487	7 1/2
t	55	62	.470	9 1/2
ukee	55	62	.470	9 1/2

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
id	69	49	.585	—
s City	61	54	.520	6 1/2
o	60	58	.504	8 1/2
sota	57	60	.487	11 1/2
nia	46	72	.390	24

Tuesday's Results

imore 8, Chicago 2.
as City 6, Detroit 2.
aukee 5, Texas 1.
land 6, New York 1.
on 3, California 0.

Wednesday's Games

ago at Baltimore, n.
nesota at Cleveland, n.
as City at Detroit, n.
aukee at Texas, n.
York at Oakland, n.
on at California, n.

Tuesday's Line Scores

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Houston ..... 000 010 002—3 11 0
Chicago ..... 100 000 003—1 5 0
Roberts (7-10) and M. May, Edwards (9); Bonham, Zamora (9), Frailing (9) and Swisher. L—Bonham (10-15).

Montreal ..... 000 100 011—3 8 0
Atlanta ..... 010 200 00x—4 7 0
Walker, Carrithers (4), Murray (8) and Foote; Reed, P. Niekro (9) and Correll. W—Reed (8-6). L—Walker (2-2). HR—Baker (14th).

Los Angeles ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
New York ..... 000 021 00x—3 6 0
Downing, Hough (6), Zahn (8) and Yeager; Matlack (11-9) and Grote. L—Downing (4-8). HR—Grote (5th).

San Francisco ... 100 030 100—5 10 0
Philadelphia .. 201 200 00x—6 8 1
Barr, Bryant (8) and Rader; Ruthven, Garber (6), Schueler (8) and Cox. W—Ruthven (5-9). L—Barr (10-6). HR—Schmidt (26th, 27th), Speier (16th).

Pittsburgh ..... 500 202 215—14 21 0
Cincinnati ..... 001 000 011—3 9 2
Demery (3-4) and Sanguillen; Billingham, Borban (1), Bailey (6), McEnaney (9) and Bench. L—Billingham (14-8). HR—Kirkpatrick (4th), Oliver (8th), Foster (6th), Driessen (4th).

San Diego ..... 100 010 000—2 12 0
St. Louis ..... 000 100 000—1 7 2
Romo, Palmer (1) and Kendall; Siebert, Garman (8), Folkers (8) and Simmons. W—Palmer (2-4). L—Siebert (7-7). HR—Smith (16th).

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Chicago ..... 000 002 000—2 7 3
Baltimore ..... 420 001 00x—8 9 1
R. Johnson, Pitlock (2) and Downing; Palmer, Jackson (7) and Hendricks. W—Palmer (4-5). L—R. Johnson (4-1). HR—Powell (5th).

Kansas City ..... 210 000 201—6 7 0
Detroit ..... 000 000 020—2 7 4
Fitzmorris, Mingori (8) and Healy; Coleman (10-10) and Lamont. W—Fitzmorris (8-3). HR—Sutherland (5th).

Milwaukee ..... 000 001 040—5 9 1
Texas ..... 000 000 001—1 12 1
Champion, Murphy (8) and Porter; J. Brown, Merritt (8), Foucault (8) and Sundberg. W—Champion (7-3). L—J. Brown (9-9).

New York .... 010 000 000—1 7 4
Oakland ..... 000 003 30x—6 7 0
Medich, Lyle (7) and Munson, Holtzman (13-13) and Haney. L—Medich (13-11).

Boston ..... 020 000 010—3 9 0
California ..... 000 000 000—0 4 0
Tiant (18-8) and Blackwell; Figueroa, Quintana (8), Sandets (8) and Rodriguez. L—Figueroa (2-4).

Art Buchwald

The Chic Tourist

WASHINGTON.—The new summer fashions for American tourists visiting Washington have recently been released, and from all indications the clothes are going to be more formal than in previous years.

Buchwald

The source of this information was Sylphie Glutz, the famous Washington tourist fashion expert, who said: "It appears now that women will be wearing more *stretch pants* than Bermuda shorts when visiting the public monuments."

"Does this mean that women tourists visiting this town will no longer be wearing blue jeans and sweat shirts?"

"Oh, I wouldn't rule that out completely. In the daytime you may find a certain number of women in blue jeans and sweat shirts, as well as shorts, but in the evening they will probably change into slacks, stretch pants and blouses."

"Is it true that the short *shorts are out?*"

"They are after 4 p.m. Of course, many tourists will still visit the White House and the Lincoln Memorial in short shorts, but we're recommending longer shorts for the Senate and House of Representatives."

* * *

"I think that's wise," I said. "What about skirts?"

"Skirts are awfully dressy for sightseeing in Washington, but some women will wear them with halters and bare midriffs and open-toe sandals."

"What about dresses and suits for women?"

"Heaven forbid. A woman tourist *wouldn't be seen dead in* a dress or suit. All the other tourists would laugh at her."

"What about styles?"

"Keeping your hair in curlers while sightseeing still seems to be the rage. The large colored plastic curlers that stick out all over your head are coming back in again."

"How about face cream?"

"It's optional. Many women tourists prefer it to suntan oil as suntan oil doesn't show up as well."

"I suppose socks and stockings are out?"

"They have been for some time now, unless you're going to a state dinner at the White House."

"What's new in colors?"

"In shorts, we're recommending plaids for women who weigh more than 150 pounds. They look so much better from the rear. Also, stripes are back in, at least as far as sweat shirts are concerned. The simple black toreador pants of a few years ago are definitely out."

* * *

"What about men's tourist fashions?"

"There hasn't been too much change in men's fashions this year. They'll still wear army fatigues, bright-colored sports *shirts*, sneakers and baseball caps."

"And children?"

"We're not laying down any hard and fast rules on what children should wear in Washington. The National Gallery of Art has asked that children not wear bathing suits when visiting it, but you have to remember that the gallery is a very stuffy institution."

"I'm delighted to see how the standards in clothes have gone up in the nation's capital this year," I said.

"Yes, it's amazing how clothes-conscious Americans are when they visit Washington these days. It's as though they know that they're on display, and they want to look their best for Jerry Ford."

(In order to permit President Ford to have an orderly transition of government, Art Buchwald has gone on vacation. He left behind some of his favorite columns.)

61 Stowaways From Ecuador Held in Brooklyn

NEW YORK, Aug. 14 (NYT).—At least 61 Ecuadorans who had stowed away in refrigerated holds were taken into custody yesterday when the Santa Elena docked in Brooklyn from South America. It was the largest number of stowaways that immigration and customs officials could remember on a single ship in at least 30 years.

The stowaways told federal investigators of having paid up to $25 apiece to a stevedore in Guayaquil to be smuggled aboard the Prudential Lines last Thursday bundled in sweaters and *other heavy clothing to squeeze* into holds at temperatures of 52 degrees Fahrenheit.

They had brought some food and bottled water, and apparently tried to eat the unpalatable green bananas in the cargo. Most were discovered Saturday and Sunday, confined for a return home and fed ship's meals. But seven were hospitalized for starvation and dehydration.

(According to Reuters the total number of stowaways originally was 80).

In Quito, Ecuador, the government said that the police had been told this was the fifth such voyage of mass stowaways.

Mary Blume

Strange Bedfellows vs. French Government

PARIS (IHT).—This weekend what has become an annual event will take place in the Larzac, a strange, scraggly landscape of gorges and canyons, meanders and caves that goes toward the Mediterranean from Millau, some 600 kilometers south of Paris. A thousand people went there to demonstrate in the spring of 1971; 15,000 in 1972; 50,000 in 1973. There is talk of 100,000 this year; at any rate 20 buses will be leaving from Paris and they will, the organizers hope, prove insufficient.

Among those demonstrating in the Larzac region this weekend will be ecologists, folklorists, leftists, jurists, tourists and cheese lovers.

One of last year's demonstrators.

Those who will be marching on the Larzac will include ecologists, archaeologists, geologists, regionalists, folklorists, leftists, pacifists, strategists, anti-militarists, jurists, tourists, prelates and cheese lovers.

What they are objecting to is the French government's intention to more than quintuple the size of a military base in the Larzac, from 3,000 to 17,000 hectares, and thereby expel some 500 peasants and their sheep. The decision—made when Michel Debré was defense minister but unaltered by his successors—has offended widely and has international implications when one considers that the future of the region's most precious product, Roquefort cheese, will be seriously compromised if sheep may no longer safely graze in the Larzac.

The region itself is as curious and varied as the people defending it. Its flora is both Mediterranean and Alpine, it boasts several rare species of birds, its touristic possibilities could, in the words of the Michelin Green Guide, not a publication to go out on a limb, bring new wealth to the economy if properly exploited. It is extraordinarily rich in prehistoric remains and Charlemagne adored its Roquefort though the first time he ate it he didn't touch the blue.

The government's decision to take over the land is apparently of dubious legality, but expropriations are to start in January, 1975. Land speculators moved in as soon as—and in some cases before—the takeover was announced and they stand to profit from the rise in land values (among those who bought was Christian de la Malène, a former Gaullist minister who was also a leader in the real estate promotion of Paris's Les Halles that President Giscard d'Estaing vetoed last week). As for the indemnities offered the peasants, one woman, the mother of seven, summarized local feelings when she said, "All they talk about is money. You'd think that's all that mattered. What's it worth, a family from the Larzac, or anywhere else?"

Another local farmer said, "They're going to learn that a peasant knows how to think and speak, too." In the meantime valuable grazing land has *already been scarred* by tank tracks and drinking water polluted by gasoline and sewage from the army base. To show they intend to stand firm, the people of the Larzac have built a primary school and a new sheepfold despite the fact that they were denied a building permit.

Support has come from such quarters as a local archaeologist (sacked from his post as a museum curator directly after his protest was made), the League of the Rights of Man, a much-decorated French Army general, local clergymen, Le Monde, photographer Henri Cartier-Bresson and the irrepressible satirical weekly Le Canard Enchaîné, which has bought a small piece of land in the threatened area and defies the army to throw it out.

The Canard bought its land from the Groupement Foncier Agricole, a locally formed group that sells small units of land to those likely to protest against the army take-over. Other moves include encouraging the French to refuse to pay 3 per cent of their income taxes, the publication of books, pamphlets and bumper stickers, audio-visual indoctrination, and the selling of Larzac T-shirts. Supporters were also invited to send 3 francs for a sack of cement to build the illegal sheepfold, which was inaugurated last January. On it, a stonemason carved the words, "Here and now, the people have said no."

The people of the Larzac—depicted on French government-controlled television as poor, elderly, and few—are in fact the most dynamic farmers in France. In age, they are well below the national average, in accomplishment (for example in wheat yield an acre), far above. Their farms are comfortable, their methods extremely advanced. Much of the land the army wants is under cultivation.

There is also the question of how much land the army needs these days. The present day camp is big enough for the government to rent it out to foreign countries for maneuvers. Great Britain has been one tenant, with the result that there have been outcries against French land being used to train "killers of Irish Catholics."

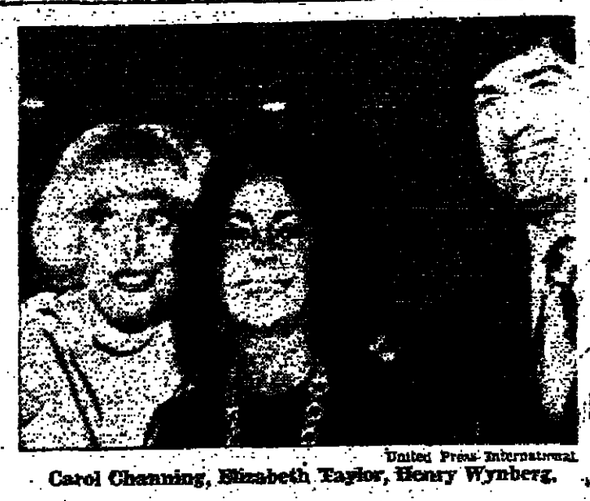
Signs saying, "English Army out: The IRA will win" have appeared in the area. Other signs are in local patois, for a not inconsiderable amount of support comes from regionalist movements, in particular the Occitan movement, named after an ancient part of France to which the Larzac belonged.

Breton separatists have been invited to move to the Larzac and even the Third World has not been neglected: This weekend's meetings, which will celebrate the harvest, will culminate in sending Larzac wheat to drought-stricken Africans.

The strange bedfellows fighting for the Larzac can be seen from three members of the left-oriented Paris committee for Larzac who were interviewed for this article: a young botanist who wants to preserve the Larzac's plant life, a young career girl who was born in the Larzac and a highly political lady who made conversation impossible by spouting a non-stop party line about the evils of colonialism and capitalism.

"We are very different people, even on the committee we fight," the young girl said.

The miracle is that so many divergent interests have come together and stuck together since 1970. The motor is the guts and solid achievements of the people of Larzac themselves. "Volem viure al pais," they say in local dialect. "We want to live on our *land*." Perhaps they'll be able to, and if they can, they have in the Larzac what sounds like the perfect church to go and give thanks. It is called Notre-Dame de la Salvage.



United Press International

Carol Channing, Elizabeth Taylor, Henry Wynberg.

PEOPLE: *The Hoaxer Strikes In Los Angeles*

That bane of all newsmen, The Hoaxer, struck again—on Wednesday, calling the Los Angeles office of the Associated Press news agency with the dismaying (at least to S. Justice and some colleagues) news that Elizabeth Taylor had married her boyfriend, businessman Henry Wynberg. The Hoaxer came up with convincing credentials—saying he was calling for Miss Taylor's West Coast publicist, Donna Quinn, and giving Miss Quinn's firm's name, Springer Associates. But seconds after the story moved on the wire, consultations with various entertainment and news sources made AP suspicious. When contacted, Miss Quinn denied the story of a marriage aboard a yacht off the California coast, explaining that Miss Taylor and Wynberg were in New York—seeing Carol Channing in a Broadway production.

* * *

To get back to Elizabeth Taylor—her son Michael Wilding, 21, appeared in court in Aberystwyth, Wales, Wednesday, on a drugs charge. He and six others were arrested during a police raid last month on his isolated farmhouse in west Wales. He is charged with possession of cannabis resin and with cultivating cannabis plants, as well as aiding and abetting others to use cannabis. The cases against all seven were adjourned until Oct. 7 and bail was renewed. Wilding is the son of Miss Taylor and British actor Michael Wilding, who were married from 1952 to 1956.

* * *

Gordon Brooks, a high school teacher from Columbus, Ohio, set a new unofficial record Tuesday for crossing the United States on foot—53 days 7 hours 45 minutes. He lost 25 pounds doing it. Brooks left New York June 21, arriving in Los Angeles Wednesday. According to the Guinness Book of Records, the previous mark of 53 days 12 hours 15 minutes was set in 1972 by John Lees of England.

* * *

Dutch is his native language, says President Ford's new press secretary Jerald terHorst—b he's not sure how good it is an more. "I don't get as much tir to practice as I would like," te Horst said. "Maybe if the Pre dent goes to Holland, I'll get chance." His parents both ca from Holland, arriving in t United States as teen-agers b fore World War I. His moth Maude van Strien, came fro Middleburg, Zeeland, while h father, John Henry terHorst, w from Ensched, Overijsel.

* * *

Frank Sinatra has been order to answer questions at a hear later this month in a $2.5 millio damage suit filed against him i a Salt Lake City businessma U.S. District Court Judge Mann Real told Sinatra's attorney at hearing Monday in Los Ange that the singer would have answer questions concerning h drinking the night that busines man Frank Weinstock claims h was beaten up in a Palm Spring cocktail lounge by Sinatra an his friends.

* * *

Meanwhile, from San Francisc comes the report that Bernar Hibbert, 55, of Manchester, En land, completed his trek acros the United States Wednesday—h started from New York on April Not a record exactly. But, say Hibbert, he took a detour. H gave up the route plotted by th U.S. Department of Transporta tion after some firemen in Nort Bergen, N.J., gave him a new route and letters of endorsemen to fire departments across th nation. "It's pleasant walking in America," said the tool-and-die maker, "there's not a person I've met I wouldn't want to meet again."

* * *

Songwriter Tim Rice, 29, co-author of "Jesus Christ Superstar," announced Wednesday in London that he will marry Jane McIntosh, 27, daughter of a Scottish businessman, next Monday. Miss McIntosh is a production assistant with Britain's National Theatre.

—SAMUEL JUSTICE

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

هكذا من الأصل